

What I Saw And Heard

Miss Gibbs sent her resignation to the Board of Education last week and recommended a Mr. Taylor for her place. From what I heard the people are in favor of Prof. J. T. Layton.

There are some people in this city who are very anxious to succeed Mrs. Magie Walker at the head of the Grand United Order of St. Luke. Mrs. Walker is a business woman and has made the Order what it is today. The way to get rid of disorganizers is to remove them from the Order.

I am not surprised at certain members of the Civic League. They want to represent the people without authority.

Those who endeavored to defeat Register W. T. Vernon have gone into their holes.

There are some peculiar people in this world. Some time ago a gentleman who is quick with his fingers as well as with his tongue declared that a certain retiring officer was unworthy of the support of his people. I see this same individual singing his praises in G flat key.

We have no leaders now. They have all passed away. The administration doesn't recognize but one leadership.

I hope the colored agitators are happy now. I have been told that only one colored representative will be placed on the Board of Education.

The new president of Howard University will institute certain necessary reforms. I understand that he is a gentleman of the highest type and a good friend of the colored people. I was confident that the committee would not select a man who is inimical to the colored race.

The National Christian Congress will be a success, says Rev. Mr. Corrothers. What is mostly needed now are funds, remarked Rev. Mr. Taylor. Others appear to think that less politics and more united action would tend to make the Congress a success. The Bethel Literary and Historical Association met last Monday night in the Conservatory of Music. There was a large feast among those who left the Metropolitan Church and incorporated.

The politicians in the Christian Congress are Rev. George W. Lee, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Rev. C. A. Gainer, Mr. J. C. Dancy and a few others. These gentlemen are running the entire business. Rev. Mr. Taylor was side-tracked to the treasurer's office before he knew it. After it was all over, Rev. Mr. Corrothers told him how it was done. Rev. Mr. Taylor is a born politician, but he was fooled notwithstanding.

If the ministers in this city want to do something worthy of consideration let them help Miss Dean at the Police Court. Here is a lady who is actually doing something for humanity. She wants to establish a home for girls. Who will help her? Will the churches take up a collection for her? Will some church purchase a piece of ground and start the movement?
FAIRPLAY.

PROF. J. T. LAYTON VINDICATED

To the delight and gratification of the people of this city, Prof. J. T. Layton who passed a successful examination for musical director several years ago, has been at last vindicated by being appointed to the position to which he was entitled some time ago. Prof. John T. Layton is well known throughout the country as the most successful director of music among his people. When it was announced that Miss Harriet Gibbs had tendered her resignation as assistant director of music, efforts were made to induce the Board of Education to ignore the principles of civil service which obtain in all departments of the government.

These busy bodies made several calls upon the members of the music committee and stated that an examination was necessary to test the ability of a certain candidate and to show that he was more qualified than Prof. Layton. The same objections to Prof. Layton were advanced by a certain clique that were advanced several years ago, but are without effect. The music committee unanimously decided that Prof. John T. Layton was entitled to the position on his merits and his musical ability. An ex-member of the Board of Education made several calls on the music committee after it had decided to recommend Prof. Layton, but without success. The appointment of this cultured instructor gives to cliques in this city a black eye and a just rebuke. Prof. Layton has been studious and persevering in the musical department. He has given satisfaction to the entire school authorities and the entire population in this city, regardless of color or conditions will hail this announcement with delight and gratitude. The Board of Education has done its duty regardless of favoritism but has rewarded a worthy and competent teacher.

THE BETHEL LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IS INCORPORATED.

Election of Officers:

One of the most important sessions of the Bethel Literary and Historical Association since its organization, twenty-five years since by Bishop Daniel A. Payne, senior bishop of the A. M. E. Church, was held at the Washington Conservatory of Music last evening. The meeting was the last in the season of 1905-6 and as is the custom, the election of officers for the ensuing year was the regular order of the day. The following officers were unanimously chosen: Shelby J. Davidson, president; Prof. John W. Cromwell, 1st vice-president; Miss Ella M. Boston, 2nd vice-president; Miss Maria L. Jordan, recording secretary; Mr. Robert A. Pelham, corresponding secretary; Mr. R. A. Tucker, treasurer; Dr. J. B. Williams, librarian; Dr. Walter P. Napier, marshal; Rev. E. H. Hunter, chaplain, and Prof. Lafayette M. Hershaw, lecturer.

The announcement was made of the incorporation by the president and on motion the incorporation was accepted, confirmed and ratified by a unanimous vote of the association. After the appointment of a committee on constitution, a special committee was appointed to arrange for the proper observance of the quarto centenary of the association at the opening of the season next fall.

The association has been one of the landmarks of the colored people of this community and the nation in the intellectual progress of the race, its roster containing some of the most distinguished members of the race as its supporters and patrons. Its rostrum has been graced by some of the most eminent men of both races and its weekly sessions held at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church have been real and lasting contributions in the uplift of the race.

The articles of incorporation were filed on the 18th of May and named as incorporators Lewis H. Douglass, John W. Cromwell, Lafayette M. Hershaw, George W. Jackson, Shelby J. Davidson, John A. Simms, George H. Richardson, Nelson E. Weatherless, Robert A. Pelham, Jacob B. Williams, Thomas M. Dent, George W. Jones, Walter P. Napier, Charles R. Douglass, and Benjamin F. Davis. The board of managers for the first year are named as John A. Simms, John W. Cromwell, Lafayette M. Hershaw, Robert A. Pelham, Thomas M. Dent, George W. Jackson, and Chas. R. Douglass.

The purpose of the incorporators are set forth in the usual manner and the object is stated to be for the moral, educational, literary, musical, scientific, philosophic and historical improvement of its members. The importance of the meeting may be seen from the effect and the far-reaching influence which this step in the forward march of the organization will necessarily have on its future and the accomplishment of its purpose. The step is openly commended by the most prominent members of the race and the membership of the association is jubilant, it is expected that there will be an awakening, and that new energy and zeal will be productive of accentuated effort by the race, for the race and in the race.

As a monument to the memory of its founder, this association as a negro learned society of national reputation, should take its place as a molder of sentiment, a creator of ennobling, uplifting and expanding moral, intellectual and civic pride which will have a telling effect on the solution of the question of to-day.

A. M. E. Z. PASTORS.

Every A. M. E. Zion pastor in this city was returned to his charge. These pastors are more united than any other denomination in the city. They work together as a unit. Revs. Davenport, Corrothers, Wallace and all the others in this connection have done a great deal for the people in this community. This connection above all others believes in race unity. Of course there are a few Baptists who believe in their own enterprises. All of the A. M. E. Zion pastors were enthusiastically greeted on their return to the city. The congregations of the Galbraith Church was more than glad to see Rev. Corrothers returned. He is an idol among his members.

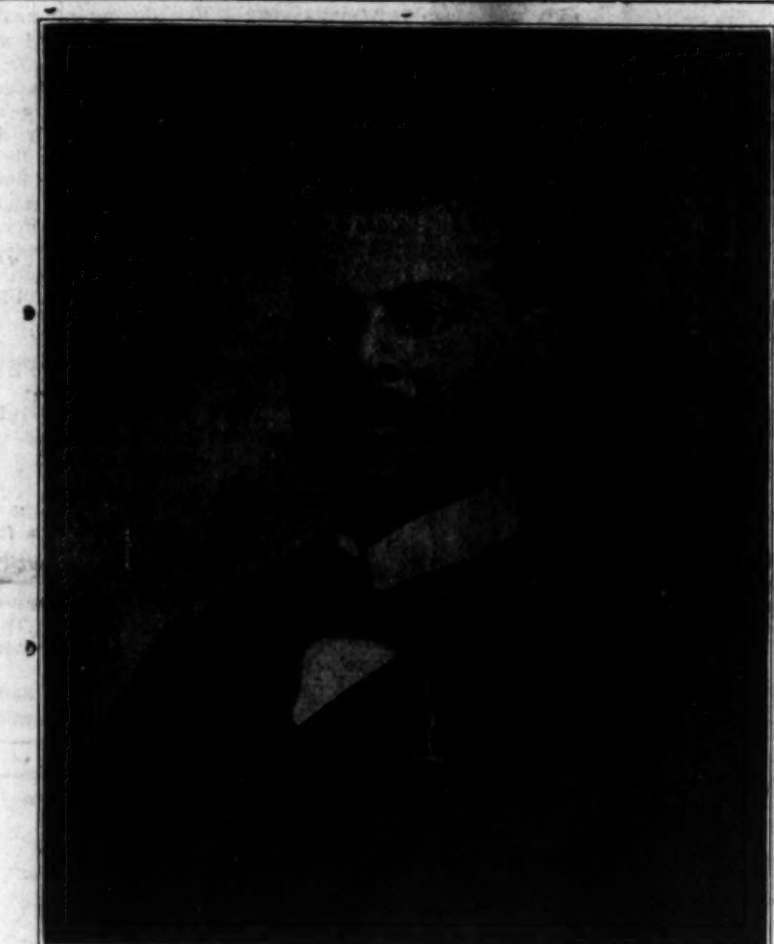
THE NATIONAL AMUSEMENT COMPANY presents the biggest and greatest colored show on earth at the Academy of Music, week beginning June 4th, 1906.

Secure your tickets now and avoid the rush. Tickets on sale. Prices 25, 50, 75c.

The theatre in which Ernest Hogan is playing in Baltimore this week is not large enough to accommodate the people.

THE JIM CROW RATE BILL SENATOR FORAKER NOT RESPONSIBLE

At the time the United States Senate was discussing the railroad rate bill several gentlemen of the Civic League, namely, Prof. Kelley Miller, ex-Congressman George H. White and Mr. Archibald Grimké, went to the Capitol and urged Senator Foraker of Ohio to introduce the "Jim Crow" amendment, to wit, "Equal accommodations" for all classes. These gentlemen never saw the folly and danger of this amendment till their attention was called to it. Messrs. Miller and White receded, while Mr. Grimké held to his first recommendation, on the ground that the Southern colored people would get equal accommodations. This "Jim Crow" amendment is national, and it applies to the North as well as the South. A delegation of representative colored citizens went to the Capitol last week and asked that the above amendment be taken out of the bill. So it can be seen that Senator Foraker had nothing to do with the amendment and it cannot be called the Foraker amendment, but the amendment of a meddlesome, non-representative, semi-social colored organization, otherwise known as the Civic Association, which is composed of officeholders, office-seekers and men who want cheap notoriety.



J. A. LANKFORD, M.S.

who don't represent the wishes of the people. A representative of this same organization went to the Capitol a few weeks ago and requested the Senate to take out the words, to wit, "three of the Board of Education shall be colored." This is the second blunder that has been made by members of this so-called Civic Club. The Rate Bill is now in the hands of a conference committee of both houses. It is quite likely that the national "Jim Crow" amendment of the Civic Club will be eliminated from the bill.

UNNECESSARY AND GRATUITOUS.

On Ascension evening of last week, declares a responsible eye witness, our colored Knights Templars and the white Templars met near Third and Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., enroute to Ascension services, the former marching west the latter east. The Sir Knights were marching upon the oppositesides of the avenue and at the point at which they passed each other a portion of our colored Knights in line brought their swords to a present which gracious act seemed to be entirely ignored and unnoticed by our white Knights. The voluntary salute upon the part of a portion of our colored Knights appeared to have raised the ire of many of the older Fraters in line. It is said they loudly proclaimed and demurred against the voluntary salute, declaring that "you new Fraters, are entirely too previous. Your action is unnecessary and gratuitous."

The Washington Dramatic and Operative Club, presented the sacred Cantata "Jephthah's Daughter" last week at the Peoples' Congregational Church under the auspices of the Rose Bud Club of that church. A large audience was present. The officers of the club are: J. L. Montgomery, business manager; W. H. Brown, assistant and stage manager; Mrs. E. Height, pianist; Miss J. Bell, assistant pianist, and Captain W. P. Litt, musical director.

"JIM CROW CARS WANTED."

Capital Heights Association.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Capital Heights Citizens' Association, held Thursday evening, April 19, we were appointed a committee of two to take up the question of the "Separate" car with the several Citizens' Associations in and around the District of Columbia with a view to ascertaining from them their sentiments on the same. As you have no doubt read in the newspapers, Representative J. Thos. Hefflin of Atlanta has introduced a bill in Congress asking that "Separate" cars be operated in the District of Columbia. The Capital Heights Association communicated with Representative Hefflin by letter endorsing his bill as you will see by the Star and Times of April 7, and the Post of the 8th inst., and Mr. Hefflin sent us a strong letter of thanks in reply, also stating that he had received a great number of letters from individuals endorsing his bill and that by securing the endorsement of all of the Citizens' Association, his position would be materially strengthened.

It is needless for us to enter into details regarding the numerous benefits and the many comforts we would all receive from the enactment of this bill into law, because they are now only too

which tried for four years to destroy this Government have since deprived a large number of our citizens of their rights as a punishment, we presume, for the part they took in the preservation of the Union.

It is the opinion of this Association that you honorable (?) gentlemen who constitute this honorable (?) committee and honorable (?) association could employ your time to better advantage by endeavoring to uplift the members of an oppressed race, rather than trying to humiliate them; and then, as if to add injury to insult, you are not content with having endorsed the bill yourselves, but seek to influence others to join you in your act of infamy and shame.

Very respectfully,
P. U. Wilkinson, Secretary.
J. B. Anderson, President.

ERNEST HOGAN.

A company of dusky damsels and comedians will appear in "Rufus Rastus," Hutig & Seaman's starring vehicle for Ernest Hogan the coming week.

Mr. Hogan and his associates have just finished a long run in New York, where they were one of the hits of the season. This is a distinction that has rarely been accorded colored players. The company will depict all the humorous types and idiosyncrasies of the natural black man. It teems with comedy of the sort that only the Southern negro can effulge. Press and public, especially in New York, join in declaring Hogan to be one of the funniest men in the world.

The company with which Mr. Hogan has been associated is said to be all that it should be. Original 1906 ideas predominate throughout the production and of course there are plenty of girls who participate in the singing, dancing and musical numbers. The show is claimed to be a hearty laugh from start to finish, embellished with gorgeous scenic, electrical and costume effects.

A MAN OF THE HOUR

President of the Washington Colored Men's Business League.

J. A. Lankford, M. S., the noted Architect and builder, the organizer and President of the Washington Colored Men's Business League was elected President for the second time Monday May 28th. Mr. Lankford is no doubt one of the greatest characters among our people. He has pluck, push and energy, coupled with wonderful ability along his special line.

He came to Washington less than four years ago and has accomplished and accumulated more in the short time than many of our business, intellectual race advocates have accomplished in the past forty years. He is a man who believes in doing things in a scientific and practical business way he believes that the best way to solve the race problem is for the members of the race to form business organizations, both collectively and privately and where the race is too weak to accomplish it single handed, to form corporations and open banks, department stores, groceries, in fact business along all commercial and business. He never attempts to advise others to do that which he will not do himself, he employs all Negro lawyers, doctors, clerks and stenographers to do his professional work, and advertises in more Negro newspapers and magazines than any Negro in the country; he has the best office building in Washington for Negroes, also the largest and best equipped Architectural and Building trade of any Negro in U. S., probably in the world. Three of the best colleges in the country have conferred honorary degrees upon him. He will design and build you a building of any class or character any place in America and every Negro in the country should uphold and admire and encourage, and support a young man of his type, if you have any business of this kind, either call or write him, 317 6th st., N. W., Wash., D. C.

WHAT DOES IT MATTER?

It is to be regretted that colored ladies are not treated with the same respect and consideration as white ladies by certain officers in the Police Court. Whenever a supposed well-to-do white woman goes to that court there are certain officers that are more than polite and generous in seeing that they are not standing at the front door with the common loafers. But it matters not how cultured or refined a colored woman is who may come to the court she must stand downstairs with that rough element.

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Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRICE L. CHASE.

The celebration of the Colored Men's Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York was held in that city May 13th, the Branch being five years old.

Secretary Bonaparte, who went to Boston to attend the funeral of a relative, returned to this city last Monday, afternoon about one o'clock.

The Joplin Savings Bank at Joplin, Mo., was closed last Monday morning by State Bank Examiner Wade and Cook under instructions from the Secretary of State.

It is stated that Guatemala is threatened with a revolution which might endanger United States interests in the little Central American Republic, according to dispatches received at the State Department from Mr. Combs, United States minister to Guatemala and Honduras, and Swartz & Company, an American company owning railway and dock property in the republic.

The States of New Hampshire and Minnesota have declined to accept the incitation of the national government, extended through Assistant Secretary Oliver to send some of their militia to encamp with the regular troops this summer.

The Senate was filled last Monday with protests against the retention of Reed Smoot as a Senator of the United States.

Official announcement of the retirement of Justice Brown from the Supreme Court of the United States was made last Monday by Chief Justice Fuller, before the adjournment for the term.

Ira E. Ridock, former representative in Congress, died last Saturday night in his home in New York, from heart disease. Mr. Ridock was thirty-five years of age.

Fire Marshall John E. Campion was removed from office by Mayor Dunne at Chicago this week.

The term of the Supreme Court of the United States which began last October closed last Monday. On October the 8th the next term will begin.

A mob of 150 men stormed the county jail at Wadesboro, N. C., at 2:30 o'clock one morning this week and secured J. V. Johnston, a white man, who was in jail awaiting trial for the murder of his uncle, Quin Johnson. The hands and feet of Johnson were bound by the mob, taking him then to the outskirts of the town and hanged him to a pine tree and riddled his body with bullets.

Harris Creasy was shot and killed by John Britt, a foreman of construction on the Tidewater Railroad near Cambria, Va., last Saturday.

Representative Harry Lee Maynard and Frederick Ingersoll, the latter a resident of Scranton, Pa., were robbed while they were passengers on a railroad train last Saturday night.

The House approves of the compulsory education bill, and hereafter every child in the District between the ages of eight and fourteen will be compelled to attend a public, private or parochial school during the time the public schools are in session. This bill which passed the Senate was acted on by the House last Monday.

An alleged conspiracy on the part of Chinese Masons to murder every member of the Chinese Empire Reform Association at Baltimore, Md., has been unearthed by State's Attorney A. S. J. Owens.

The Maharajah Gackwar of Baroda visited the Luray Caverns at Luray, Va., the first part of the week.

It is said that brain workers are proved by statistics to be long lived. Their duration of life gives an average of about sixty-two and one-half years.

Frightened by the cheering of spectators, a team of horses attached to the wagon that carries the baseball players ran away last Saturday afternoon at the National's ball park. Much damage was done.

The American Haiti Company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., last week with an authorized capital of \$3,000,000. The company is to construct and operate railroads in the republic of Haiti.

Gordon Dubose, president of the First National Bank at Ensley, Ala., which was lately merged with the Bank of Ensley, was arrested in that city last week by Deputy United States Marshal H. F. Ashley, on a charge of having embezzled \$30,000 of the First National Bank before the merger.

Archibald Duff, sixty-three years old, benign mistaken for a burglar, was shot in the abdomen by his son-in-law, Mr. A. Burd, at Pittsburgh, Pa., last week.

Secure your tickets for "Rastus Johnson." Ernest Hogan will appear at the Academy of Music Monday.

HAS NO PARALLEL

FRISCO DISASTER UNEQUALLED IN MODERN TIMES.

Greater in Extent and Fatalities Than That Which Overwhelmed Chicago in 1871—Some Comparisons.

San Francisco's disaster will probably prove to be without modern parallel in history. Heretofore the great Chicago fire has been generally regarded in that light, but a comparison of the facts available so far tend to show this recent catastrophe as the most awful visitation of recent times, says the Washington Star.

When Chicago was burned in 1870 it had a population of about 300,000. San Francisco at this time must have 450,000 people in its gates, not counting the thousands affected in other towns near by. In the Chicago fire 70,000 people were made homeless. In the California city, if the estimates are reliable, the number will reach 300,000.

In addition to this, the location and environment of the two cities were such that Chicago's problem of what to do with her homeless was simple in comparison with that facing the far western city. Chicago was almost surrounded by open country to which the people turned for refuge. San Francisco is practically surrounded by water—the ocean on one side and the bay on two other sides. Railroads for the most part send their passengers into the city by ferries, and many of the docks were long ago made helpless by earthquake and fire.

So, for the most part, the thousands of people without shelter had to stay in the confines between sea and bay and were confronted with awful possibilities. The fire rushing along unchecked was pursuing them relentlessly. Fortunately, San Francisco is a city of hills, and on top of some of these many refugees found shelter. The beach, too, offered a spot of comparative safety.

In area covered by the disaster and in probable loss of life and property the San Francisco catastrophe is greater than that of Chicago. The loss of the latter was about \$190,000,000, and considering that in San Francisco larger and more costly buildings were ruined, the probable loss will exceed even that enormous figure. So far any estimate of the loss would be mere guess work. A half dozen hotels and buildings alone would make up several millions, and the wide sweep of the fire makes it altogether probable that all records for financial loss will be broken. The loss of life during the Chicago fire was 200. That of San Francisco is estimated at from 300 to 1,000.

Truly it is a disaster without parallel in modern history.

JUMPERS TAKE POSSESSION

Big Rush for Lots in Indian Territory Section Under Consideration.

Sapulpa, I. T.—Jumpers have taken possession of nearly every lot in the Noah Frank allotment, which joins this town, and over which there is controversy whether the government shall recognize the land as an allotment or as a townsite. As soon as the word was received from Muskogee that the secretary of the interior had ordered action withheld as to putting intruders out, there was a big rush to get possession of the lots, as this was taken to mean that the land—60 acres—would be laid off as townsite property, and that the government would appraise it, and every person who had improvements on a lot would get the appraised price, which is the rule in the government townsites.

That night there were many persons who, not being able to get anything substantial on the lots in the way of improvements, slept on the open ground to prevent some one else jumping the lot during the night. Next morning tents were put up and the jumpers commenced to build an opening of an Oklahoma town in the early days.

The case has not been finally decided upon yet, and the land may be finally awarded to Noah Frank, the Indian who allotted it and fought several contests to prove his prior right to it.

HENS IN LAYING CONTEST.

Winning Team of Four Leghorns Produce 251 Eggs in Four Months.

London.—For sixteen weeks 144 hens have been laying eggs against each other at the Lady Warwick agricultural college at Studley castle. The champion—a buff Orpington—laid 75 eggs in that time.

The birds were divided into pens, each pen containing four birds of the same breed, in order that some test as to the best laying strain might be applied.

The winning "team" consisted of four white Leghorns, which laid between them 251 eggs. A buff Orpington "team" was second, with 236 eggs, and a "team" of the same breed, among them the champion bird—was third, with 235 eggs. Some of the eggs weighed two and one-eighth ounces.

Long Distance Wireless. A wireless telegraph message which traveled a distance of 2,080 miles was received at sea by the steamer Moltke, which arrived in New York the other day. The message was sent Friday from the Poldhu wireless station, on the English coast, and contained 82 words.

FOUND GUILTY OF HERESY.

Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey Will Be Suspended from Episcopal Pulpit Unless He Recants.

Rochester, N. Y.—Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey will be suspended from the pulpit until he conforms to the teachings of the Protestant Episcopal church, as the result of his recent trial for heresy. The sentence will be imposed in 30 days, unless Dr. Crapsey conforms to the doctrine he is accused of having rejected before that time, according to the verdict delivered to him the other day.

The verdict expresses the hope that Dr. Crapsey may conform to the teaching of the church before the sentence goes into effect, in which case he will not be suspended, and is as follows:



REV. A. S. CRAPSEY.
(Found Guilty of Heresy After Episcopal Church Trial.)

ings of the church before the sentence goes into effect, in which case he will not be suspended, and is as follows:

"That the respondent should be suspended from exercising the functions of the church until such time as he shall satisfy the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese that his belief and teaching conform to the doctrines of the Apostles' creed and the Nicene creed as this church hath received the same. However, we express the earnest hope and desire that the respondent may see his way clearly, during the 30 days that under the canons of the church must intervene before sentence can be pronounced to the full satisfaction of the ecclesiastical authorities of such conformity on his part."

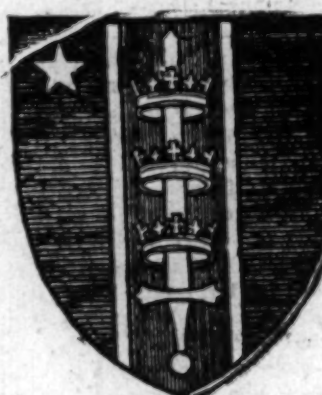
Crapsey has been rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church here several years, and is 50-years old. He is an ardent student, a man of simple tastes and is noted for his philanthropy and his services to the poor and sick. He is further described as a lover of home and family. The charges against Dr. Crapsey were based on his book, "Religion and Politics," and on a sermon he delivered last December. His accusers charged that, in general, he denied the virgin birth of Christ, His resurrection, His miracles and His divine character.

FEUDAL DESIGN ACCEPTED.

Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts Decides on Coat of Arms at Boston Convention.

Boston.—The Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts has a seal or coat of arms for the first time in its existence. The design submitted to the convention which met here recently and which was accepted, is a combination of parts of three older coats of arms. A broad red band down the middle of the shield, bearing a sword, blade silver, handle gold, is from the arms of the see of London, Eng., of which the Episcopal church in this country is an offshoot.

The three coronets are from the arms of the city of Boston, Eng., from



THE NEW COAT OF ARMS.

which our city took its name. The two narrow stripes, each side of the sword and coronets are white and purely ornamental, the broad expanse at each corner of the shield is blue and it, with a silver star in the upper corner, are taken from the Massachusetts coat of arms.

Some objection was made to the design on the ground that the sword is an emblem of barbarism and that the coronets are monarchical, and that both are out of place in American ecclesiastical insignia.

Objectors suggested that the proposed seal could more properly be composed of insignia identified with some of the early rectors of the Episcopal church in Massachusetts, or that it should at least contain a design in some way suggestive of the local ecclesiastical history, rather than of feudalism.

Can a Goose Down?

In a case now before an English court the vital point is whether a goose can down. One expert for the negative testified that he had a goose which always went to roost on a pond.

THREE SCORE AND TEN

SPEAKER CANNON CELEBRATES SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Illinois Representative Says He Is Not Too Old to "Build Castles in Spain"—Doesn't Want the Presidency.

Washington.—"The reminiscences which come with the seventieth birthday are in the main pleasant, but I am thankful that the duties of the present give but little time for reminiscences, and I am still more thankful that I have not entirely lost capacity for the building of castles in Spain. In fact, I have been so busy for the last ten years I have not had time to stop and think how it feels to be 70 years or 60 years old or young."

"Of course, I should be glad to live to the age of Methuselah, if, in the living, I could continue to be useful. But, when the time comes for me to go, I can lift my hat and say good-by with the assurance that I have lived in the 70 years of greatest progress—measured by the confidence that the next 70 will show as much, or even greater progress."

Thus spoke Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, on the eve of his seventieth birthday, recently.

No man thinks of "Uncle Joe" Cannon as 70 years "old." To all who know him he is 70 years "young," and young he is, measured by every standard. Verile, vigorous, clear-eyed, strong as a horse and with a capacity for work equalled by few men, Mr. Cannon has stolen ten or 15 years from "Father Time."

Neither by the masculine test of "as old as he feels," nor by the feminine test "as old as she looks," would the speaker of the American house of representatives be placed in the septuagenarian class. Yet the family Bible, carefully treasured in the modest home in Danville, Ill., shows that Joseph G. Cannon was born on May 7, 1836.

The greatest birthday party Washington has ever known was given in



JOSEPH G. CANNON.
(Speaker of House Who Declares He Has No Presidential Race in His Bonnet.)

celebration of the seventieth anniversary of Speaker Cannon's birth. Members of the house were hosts. On their invitation, the president, members of the cabinet, senators, representatives, justices of the supreme court, governors of states and hundreds of others in official life and out of it, gathered in the Arlington hotel to extend their congratulations and sincerely to wish for Mr. Cannon "many happy returns."

When John Sharpe Williams, Clerk of the House, and other southerners talk, as they often do, of the salvation of the country depending upon the election of a southern man to the presidency, "Uncle Joe" smilingly agrees with them and points to himself.

He is a native of North Carolina. It was in the Colony of Friends, in Guilford, that he first saw the light of day. He was not long a Carolinian, his parents migrating to the middle west when he was four years old, but he never lets his southern friends forget he is a "native," especially when they indulge in this talk about the presidency.

In his serious moments—and he has them—Speaker Cannon flouts all suggestions of presidential lightning coming his way. He recently gave out a formal statement to that effect. Before that he had gone to Secretary Taft to urge his acceptance of the place on the supreme court bench tendered by President Roosevelt.

The newspapers had suggested that some persons with presidential aspirations would like to see Mr. Taft go on the bench. The speaker based his argument solely on the country's need of the present secretary of war in the highest court.

"Now, Taft," said Speaker Cannon, in his heart-to-heart talk, "you won't misconstrue my motive, for you must know that I am not fool enough to think that any man could run for the presidency at 72 years of age."

The "castles in Spain" Mr. Cannon is building these days are, therefore, no connection with the V. House.

"I have no ancestry to bother me much and no gout," is one of "Uncle Joe's" favorite expressions. Nevertheless, he is proud of his sturdy ancestors among the Friends, haters of war, but lovers of liberty, who gave their lives in behalf of liberty at King's Mountain and in other battles of the revolutionary struggle; haters of war, but worse haters of slavery, who went to the front in the great civil struggle of the sixties.

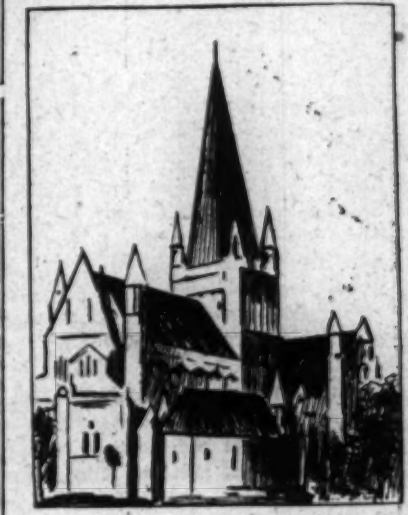
"The records show," says Mr. Cannon, "that in proportion to its membership, the church, or Society of Friends, sent a larger number of its young men into the union army than did any other church."

PREPARE TO CROWN KING.

Haakon of Norway to Receive Insignia of Throne in Trondhjem Cathedral in June.

Trondhjem, Norway.—Active preparations for the coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud are now in progress. The ancient cathedral in which the ceremony is to take place has been almost completely restored, and is in a splendid condition.

Many visitors from all parts of Europe and from America are expected to be present. Among the royal personages who are almost sure to come are the crown prince and princess of Denmark, the prince and princess of Wales. There will probably be many



TRONDHJEM CATHEDRAL WHERE KING HAAKON WILL BE CROWNED.

others, as the king is more or less closely related to the chief reigning families of Europe. A large fleet of foreign warships will assemble in the harbor of Trondhjem to assist in celebrating the occasion. The date for the ceremony has not been definitely fixed as yet, but it will be in the last week of June, or a little more than a year from the date of the separation from Sweden.

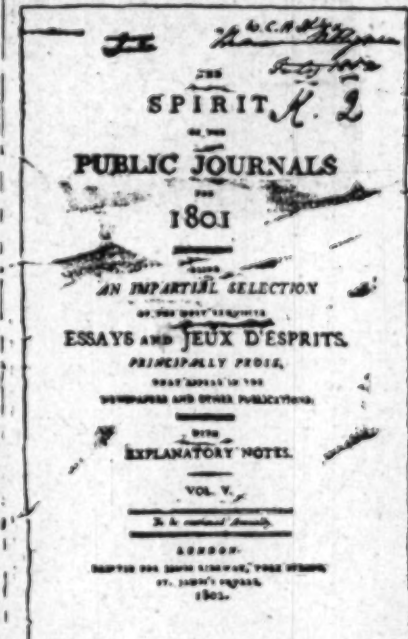
There is a well-defined desire among the people of Trondhjem that the royal couple should live during at least a part of the year in this city, and with that end in view the citizens have exerted themselves in providing a comfortable residence for the king and queen. A large sum of money has been raised toward making the living rooms in the palace pleasant and home like. The government appropriated a considerable sum toward restoring "Stiftsgaarden," as the royal residence is called here, to its former condition, adding to it a fine festival hall and furnishing most of the rooms.

WHEN PAPERS WERE FEW.

Facsimile of a Publication Printed in London Over a Hundred Years Ago.

London.—The fat octavo volume of the title page of which is a facsimile and which went down from the press into the eager possession of Thomas Molyneux, who carefully wrote his name upon it in July, 1802, has, in lieu of preface, the following explanation:

"Advertisement—From the delay that has taken place in the publication



TITLE PAGE OF "THE SPIRIT" FOR 1801.

of this fifth volume, it may be proper to account to our readers, by stating that the exorbitant price of printing-paper at the beginning of this year would have rendered it impossible to have defrayed the expenses of publication without increasing the price of the book. It was, therefore, considered as a preferable measure, to wait for more favorable circumstances, and then to deliver the Work to the Public at the price of the former volume. The contents will, the Editor assures himself, be found to comprise an unusual and pleasing variety, and to have been selected with perfect impartiality; and he pledges himself strictly to observe the same unbiassed conduct in the further prosecution of the Work."

Become Skeptical with Age. The venerable Prof. Alexander Stephens, M. D., of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, said in a recent lecture to his medical class: "The older physicians grow the more skeptical they become of the virtues of medicine and the more they are disposed to trust to the powers of nature. Notwithstanding all our boasted improvements, patients suffer as much as they did 40 years ago. The reason medicine has advanced slowly is because physicians have studied the writings of the predecessors instead of nature."

A FAMOUS METEORITE

WILLAMETTE "IRON" PRESENTED TO GOTHAM MUSEUM.

The Gift of Mrs. William E. Dodge, Who Purchased It at a Cost Said to Exceed \$20,000—Is Fifth of Collection.

New York.—To some people on the globe the American Museum of Natural History would represent a shrine of great importance, and the ponderous truck which transported the other day the famous Willamette meteorite from the river front to the museum a chariot of the gods. With the addition of the 15-ton Willamette meteorite, or "iron," the museum will be able to establish its hall of cosmogony and present to the view of the public the finest collection of meteorites ever placed on exhibition. In all ages and lands these masses of metal, which have come hurtling from the skies, accompanied by magnificent pyrotechnical displays, have been worshipped as god-given images.

The meteorite which was received at the museum on April 14 was found in the Willamette valley, Oregon, near the banks of the Tualatin river in 1902. After much litigation between the owners of the land on which it was found and the finder, it was bought by Mrs. William E. Dodge at a cost said to be \$20,000, the largest sum ever paid for an "iron." She gave it to the museum. It is ten feet 3 1/2 inches long, seven feet across the base, four feet high and 25 feet four inches in circumference at the base. Its exact weight is 31,107 pounds. While traces of cobalt and phosphorus are found in the mass, it consists chiefly of iron and nickel, there being more than 90 per cent. of the former and nearly eight per cent. of the latter. While by no means the largest meteorite known, it is of especial interest because of its deeply scored sides. The theory has been advanced that this scoring is due to the friction caused by the tremendous compression of the air as the meteorite swept along with almost the speed of light in its course toward the earth.

Because of this friction few aerolites reach the earth. They are dissipated

in midair, the first evidence of their destruction being the fiery wake which forms the beauty of the "shooting star." When one does reach the earth it comes in a flaming chariot which lights up the earth for miles around. It is said that when the Athens meteor appeared in 1873 all of Greece was lighted momentarily. It is thought that when the Willamette meteor fell its light must have been dazzling to the eyes a hundred miles from the spot where it struck.



FIFTEEN-TON METEORITE.
(Recently Presented to American Museum of Natural History in New York City.)

The strange, unexplained appearance of these flaming stones has led to their worship in all times and countries. One of the oldest meteors known stands in a corner of a temple in Mecca. Its name is the Right Hand of God. It is said that long before Mahomet's time it was worshipped by Arabian tribes. Another meteor which was once the object of worship fell at some unknown time near Pessinus on the border between Phrygia and Galatia. It was set up and worshipped by the cult of Cybele. When Hannibal was approaching Rome the Sibylline books were consulted. The response was that whenever a foreign enemy should enter the city he could be expelled if the meteorite, called the Idaean Mother, were brought from Pessinus to Rome. This was done, and Hannibal was forced back to Africa. A temple was thereupon erected to the honor of Cybele and the stone worshipped in it. It is supposed that the image which fell down from Jupiter, mentioned in Acts 19:35, was a meteorite. Meteorites which have fallen in countries occupied by primitive peoples within the last century have been made objects of veneration.

The Museum of Natural History has four great meteors besides the Willamette. One of these, the one lying under the arch of the entrance, is believed to be the largest in the world. It, with two of the others, was brought by Capt. Peary from the arctic regions. One of those at the museum is an extremely rare specimen because it contains a diamond. The collection is considered one which cannot be duplicated. Those which rank next are in the British Museum and the school of mines, Mexico City.

Owens Nearly Whole Town. J. E. Henry, a millionaire lumberman and manufacturer, practically owns the flourishing little town of Henryville, N. H. He has been judge, jury, chief of police, etc., in the place for years. One of his sons is selectman, another is postmaster and a third is now police court judge. Mr. Henry pays 80 per cent. of the village taxes. During the 14 years he has been boss of the place he has not allowed liquor to be sold there, and any man who indulges in intoxicants is promptly ordered to leave. The village has 1,000 population and all the voters except four are in Mr. Henry's employ.

Safety of French Republic. The results of the French elections thus far announced give the one most to the pessimistic forebodings of the prophets of evil. There was no building of barricades, the "forces of disorder" were apparently absent and not accounted for and the government will be able to reconstruct its "bloc" apparently stronger than before. France is bigger and stronger than any French party, however rabid. The republic having survived its troubled first decades, having nearly abandoned the old cry of "revenge" against Germany and having rooted its power strongly in the soil of the provinces, is not easily overturned.

Letter Eaten by Goat. Gastronomical indifference on the part of the goat mascot of the cruiser San Francisco nearly three years ago caused a search in the files of the navy department recently to find a copy of the letter of commendation written by the secretary of the navy to John Connolly, coal passer, United States steamship San Francisco, on July 12, 1905, the original letter having been devoured by the careless goat. Connolly, now out of the service, is living in Detroit.

SALOONS WILL BE BARRED.

All Ante-Quake Licenses Revoked in San Francisco by Police Board.

San Francisco.—Ever since the earthquake San Francisco has been a city without saloons.

While martial law was in force the drinking places were closed by order of the military commander, and violations of the regulation were punished by the bullet.

The board of police commissioners endorsed Mayor Schmitz's suggestion that all licenses in existence be revoked. The commissioners are a unit in the declaration that the city will be better off in future with fewer saloons than before its destruction.

Mayor Schmitz goes even farther than the commissioners. He says there is no possibility that the liquor dealers will be permitted to resume business for "a long time to come."

He attributes the remarkable absence of crime from the city to the edict against the sale of intoxicants.

Several saloon men who have been erecting temporary quarters have been warned that it may be a long time before they will be permitted to sell liquor at all, and that licenses will never be so freely issued again as in the past.

In San Mateo, just across the border, the supervisors recently permitted the saloons to reopen, and drunken orgies immediately followed.

Chief of Police Dinan appealed to Sheriff Mansfield to force the dealers to close up again until conditions are more settled, and the sheriff has replied that he will comply with the request despite the supervisors' action, even though he may be compelled to call for state troops to aid him in enforcing his orders.

RAILS AT MISSIONARIES.

Visiting Brahmin Says His Country Is Overstocked with Religion.

Kansas City, Mo.—A Brahmin missionary to America, Marayan Krishna, filling the pulpit of All Souls' church, in this city, by invitation, one evening lately said in the course of a talk:

"We're overstocked with Christian missionaries. Ninety per cent. of those we have are senseless. Furthermore, we don't want your religion and your holy book. We have more religion of our own than we know what to do with, a surplus that we would like to export. So I pray you Americans, keep your so-called missionaries at home. If you want to Christianize us, send us some men that are qualified to teach, philosophers that know their own Scripture. Until then the Vedas, our four books of philosophy, are good enough for us."

"Show me a country where missionaries have been that is prosperous; it does not exist. There were no famines, no plagues in India before the English invasion. I am here in the interests of India, for India, not India for England."

During these remarks some members of the congregation left the assembly, and later Rev. Charles Ferguson apologized for Marayan Krishna's statements.

REMEDIES NATURE'S WORK.

Fingers of Young Man Remade to Fit Him for Service in Navy.

Minneapolis.—Sidney Middleton left the clinical operating table at St. Mary's hospital a few days ago fit as soon as the wounds made by the surgeon's knife are healed, to be received into the United States army.

When nature designed young Middleton she did a good general job, but there were a few details which were obviously overlooked. Two fingers, the little and ring finger of the right hand, were united in one sheath of skin. This never bothered the young man while he was working on his father's farm near Gardfield, Mich., but proved to be a serious obstacle when he applied for enlistment in the navy.

Examining Surgeon Robert Bachman suggested an operation, but Middleton's lack of funds proved a serious obstacle. The government does not supply money for the medical treatment of prospective recruits and a clinic offered the only solution of the difficulty. Dr. Bachman himself conducted the operation and reports that it was successful.

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SUFFER FOR OPIUM

FRANCISCO FIRE CONSUMED ALL SUPPLIES.

Years of the Drug to the Number of 40,000 Deprived of It and Many Rave for Their "Dope."

San Francisco.—Of the abundance of supplies which have been sent here since the calamity of a few weeks ago nothing has been more heartily welcomed than the quantity, small though it be, of that brown, gummy substance, the "dope," which during the period of devastation and turmoil is responsible for many cases of insanity, temporary and permanent.

The opium fiend heeded but little the lack of food, water and shelter, but the want of his "dope" actually drove him crazy. None but those who have become a prey to this drug can realize what it means to go without it for two days, two weeks, a week, and in some cases even longer. A living hell was theirs while they hunted from place to place besieging the few remaining drug stores of San Francisco, snatching at the scraps of the drug, and when the supply was exhausted, they were equally scarce and eventually becoming insane when their craving was not satisfied.

And such prices! Here, where more of the drug is consumed than in any other large city of the country, and where it was almost as common and marketable as the ordinary articles of diet, the diminished supply pushed the price up to \$10 a pound, and almost impossible to get at that. Those searching for relief from the pangs of the fiendish habit gave the authorities nearly as much trouble as the starving men, women and children who were piteously crying for bread.

Spokane and Seattle soon came to the relief of the pill-masters and rushed to the "hop" by the hoghead, but even then the supply was far below normal. Only those who know San Francisco can imagine the situation. Nearly all the opium-smoking "joints" were in Chinatown, yet the real swell "pipe-smokers" had their dreams in other sections of the city. Every house in Chinatown could muster a full quota of "dope" fiends, to say nothing of the visitors who came along regularly for their little share. These conditions naturally would make Chinatown the center of the industry, and it was here that most of the stuff was stored in adequate quantities.

The fire soon annihilated Chinatown. The wooden shacks went down before the flames as wheat before the scythes, and when the fire had spent its fury the smoldering embers and filthy debris choked up the streets, the tunnels, always, dugouts and underground passages for which this section was noted. These burrows contained most of the city's supply of the opium, and while there may be some of the drug that survived the flames, it has not yet been brought to the surface.

The "hop sharks" were noticeable all over San Francisco before the first day of the conflagration had passed. They could be singled out running about in wild frenzy, begging at the door of the drug stores for relief. They numbered fully 40,000, white and yellow.

The day after the fire started these addicts added a thousandfold to the difficulties of the authorities and Oakland soon became the center of their rage. There was no relief in that quarter and by the morning of the second day the fiends literally stormed the drug stores, with little result.

The soldiers, vigilant at all times, would corral these morbid creatures, and when they became temporarily insane would turn them loose. The stories which traveled fast that many people were crazed by the excitement and horror were in some cases nothing more than instances of the "pipe hit" ravings.

RICH PAY TAX ON LITTLE.

Cleveland Suburb, Home of Millionaires Found to Be Poor Place.

Cleveland.—In Bratenahl, a suburb where only 65 persons, all millionaires, own property, the assessor found only \$10,000 worth of personality to tax. There is not a resident worth less than \$1,500,000, and every one is interested in the collection articles in the village is a \$5 watch owned by Abraham Garfield; a \$5 carriage, a \$5 watch and a \$10 piano owned by A. S. Ingalls; three \$5 watches owned by P. P. Sanford, and three \$5 horses owned by Charles H. Ott. Only four persons in the village have money invested in stocks or otherwise, so they say. Millwaite L. E. Holden was found to have personal property worth \$3,900. He owns a newspaper, silver mines and a \$2,000,000 hotel.

Finest Collection of Pearls.

It is not generally known that the largest collection of pearls in the world, the pearl, being the symbol of the Marquis dynasty, is worn by the dowager empress more than any other jewel. In the diadem which she wears over her straight black hair is a large pearl of great beauty, called the "flaming pearl," from which light and fire are supposed to radiate. The empress also wears a coat or jacket falling a short length below the waist, which is woven of pearls and rubies and bits of jade.

INDIANS CLAIM ISLANDS.

Three in St. Clair River May Be Property of Chippewas by British Deed.

Detroit, Mich.—Louis Sands, chief of the Chippewa Indians on Waipole island, is authority for the statement that the Indians own Russell's, Dixon and Harsen's islands in St. Clair river. He claims to have proof that the islands were the property of the Indians by a deed from the British government.

Chief Sands says that the agreement was made with the Indians in the year 1823 and that he has in his possession certain documents which prove the claims of his tribe to the ownership of the islands. When the new boundary between the United States and Canada was decided on the islands were transferred to the states by the British government. According to Chief Sands' story, the ownership of the islands was not considered at that time and the Indians lost their title to them because the officials in making the transfer did not notify the American authorities of the vested rights of the Indians.

Chief Sands was in Windsor to engage Solomon White to take up the claims of the Indians and ascertain whether the American or the Canadian government can be held liable for the value of the islands. Mr. White is absent from the city and Chief Sands returned to his home in Waipole in the afternoon. He will visit Windsor when Mr. White returns home to have proceedings commenced as soon as possible.

The three islands claimed by the Indians lie in the St. Clair river and are considered quite valuable. They are small islands and are used as summer resorts.

WANTED BLANCO'S JOB.

Death of Cuba's Military Governor Brought Many Aspirants.

Madrid.—The recent death of Capt. Gen. Blanco, ex-military governor of Cuba, to whose lot it fell to surrender the island to the victorious American troops, has been the cause of endless excitement and gossip in military circles here, owing to the fact that no less than a dozen generals of more or less distinguished career aspired to the honor of being promoted to the rank of captain general of the Spanish empire, left vacant by the death of Blanco. It seemed for a time as if the government would be forced to create several new captain generalships in order to satisfy all the aspirants, but such step was finally discarded as ridiculous, and the king, with a display of discretion uncommon of Bourbon monarchs, put an abrupt and unexpected end to the conflict by issuing a royal decree by which the office held by the late Marquis de Pena Plata was suppressed. This, of course, has disappointed many, but as the principal source of trouble was jealousy, the fact that none of the aspirants was given preference over the others has served to cool off the easily warmed heads of the military.

FAKERS WORK OVERTIME.

Innumerable Street Merchants at Work Among San Francisco Ruins.

San Francisco Chronicle.—The fakers are getting in their work in the burned section, now that so many sightseers and laborers pass that way. Besides the innumerable soda water and sandwich stands, many souvenir-postal salesmen sprung up during the night, offering pictures of the fire and its effects, crudely printed. One pawnbroker, rather than have his income cut entirely, has opened a lemonade stand on top of his safe on Post street, pending the time when it will be safe to expose the contents of the safe to the air.

Around the mint and the post office there are no less than 40 fakers selling souvenirs of the ruins for 25 cents and up. The articles offered consist of broken china, urns, flower pots, etc., absolutely worthless, but as long as they are charred tourists fall for the game and carefully preserve them as mementoes of scorched San Francisco.

Typhus Bacillus Discovered.

Dr. Prieto, of Mexico, in a treatise submitted to the Academy of Medicine, says that he has found the long-sought and elusive bacillus of typhus fever which abounds in the cephalic liquid more than in the blood of typhus patients. His experiments with germs and the lower animals are of great medical interest. Dr. Prieto is now searching for an antidote or preventive of the disease. The discovery of the bacillus is considered most important.

Rewriter of Bible a Pauper.

William Hedrick, a pioneer citizen of Madison county, Indiana, and once the largest land owner in the state, has been admitted to the friendly shelter of the poorhouse. Years ago when Mr. Hedrick was rich he got the idea that the Bible had been purposely made mysterious and he set about to revise it. This work absorbed him completely and for several years his business was neglected and his property slipped through his hands.

Andrew Poe and Big Foot.

George Poe, 75 years old, is dead at his home in Ravenna, O. He was a grandson of Andrew Poe, whose death struggle with Big Foot, the famous Wyandotte chief, is found in all the histories of Ohio. W. L. Poe, of Ravenna, a brother of the deceased, has Big Foot's tomahawk that wounded their famous foe.

EARTH IN INFANCY

LIFE WILL ENDURE A HUNDRED MILLION YEARS.

So Says Chicago University Geologist, Who Also Declares That the Earth Is Still Growing.

Chicago.—That the earth will be habitable for a hundred million years to come is the belief of Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlain, head of the department of geology in the University of Chicago. This view he expressed in a lecture before the members of the Geographic society in the municipal museum recently.

Prof. Chamberlain declared that climatic phenomena and temperature conditions of the last hundred million years warranted him in offering the foregoing optimistic prophecy. His basis for the theory of perpetuity for human life was his own "planetary hypothesis" that the world is not gradually cooling from a ball of fire, but that it gradually has grown in size by absorbing other smaller masses of matter.

"The pseudo-romanticists picture the world as cooling into a frigid mass which one day in the near future is to become uninhabitable," said the speaker, "but if we are to consider the past we must admit that the temperature of the earth has remained always within the range where human life is possible. Therefore, it is only reasonable to suppose that the temperature in some parts of the globe will remain in that life range. Of course, the atmosphere may change in certain parts of the world as it has done, but it always will balance up. Once figs and tropical growths flourish in Greenland, while glaciers extended into India. This was due to an extraordinary swing in temperature. The present climatic conditions are due to a similar change. All these oscillations, however, have been kept in a narrow range for the perpetuity of life."

"The earthquake is really only a trivial phenomenon of the earth. The great question for us is not what disasters impend, but what agencies are likely to perpetuate life."

Prof. Chamberlain told how the land and sea cooperate to preserve life and the possibility of life.

"We cannot look with indifference on the future," concluded the speaker. "The human race really has just come into possession of the earth. The fact that the rocks and the animals have had their eras of prosperity is the basis for my belief that we shall have millions of years to work out our ideals of intellectuality. I believe the world will be inhabitable for millions of years."

GRAFT IN KING'S PALACE.

Merchants Required to Pay Big Commission to Court Officers in England.

London.—Graft in the king's household has resulted in several important officials losing their positions. The king has been aware for some time that certain goods used in his palaces came only from certain dealers, and the charge of favoritism was freely bandied about. The king made a quiet investigation and learned that an elaborate system of commissions prevailed and that unless certain persons were "seen" and "fixed" the articles stood no chance of being seen on the king's table.

The king took a severe view of this offense and promptly retired the guilty officials. He has, furthermore, made it widely known that firms endeavoring to gain a foothold in the house by corrupt methods will be debarred from orders for all time. The commissions have been particularly heavy in wines. The privilege of advertising a certain wine as the only one used by the king was so valuable that the favored firms secured the king's patronage by paying out small fortunes.

ONE-ARMED VIOLINIST.

Wisconsin Town Has an Inventive Musical Genius Worthy of Note.

Hudson, Wis.—Hudson has a one-armed violinist in the person of John N. Schwaen, who, though deprived of his right arm, plays the difficult instrument with considerable skill. He has invented an artificial hand, which he fastens to the stump of the amputated member, and with which he holds the bow so firmly and accurately that he has just as good command of the violin now, he says, as before the arm was lost. So far as is known here, Mr. Schwaen's invention is unlike any other device for this purpose.

Mr. Schwaen is about 50 years old. When a boy he developed much skill as a violinist, and was frequently heard in public. When about 20 he lost his right arm in a planing mill at Sauk Center, Minn., the limb being so badly mangled that amputation just below the elbow was necessary.

For 25 years he never handled a violin, but his desire to play never left him. A couple of years ago the idea of inventing a device for holding the bow occurred to him.

Complaints of Insane.

In Belgian lunatic asylums there are securely locked boxes in which inmates may deposit letters of complaint. These letters are collected three times weekly by outside officials, who investigate every case; and if a person asserts that he is not insane, a prompt examination ensues by medical experts.

BOGUS NOTE BRINGS LUCK

Player at Monte Carlo Goes Broke and Regains Cash in Singular Manner.

Paris.—Having lost every cent of his ready money at the gaming tables, an English visitor at Monte Carlo wired a pathetic appeal for help to a friend in England. Two days later he received a letter, addressed in the friend's handwriting, which on being opened revealed a five-pound note.

Without pausing to read the letter, the plunger hastened to the casino, the famous restaurant in the Galerie Charles III, and changed his "five" into French money. From the casino he went straight into the Casino, where, experiencing an extraordinary run of luck, he not merely retrieved all his previous losses but gained a substantial increase in the bargain.

Wary of play, he retired with a few cronies to the casino again to celebrate the occasion. The usually genial M. Ciro met him at the door of his establishment with a flood of reproaches and upbraidings. The five-pound note was bad! He waved it angrily in the plunger's face—miserable! It was false, this five-pound note!

The plunger took the guilty "five" and scrutinized it carefully. It was one of the sham bank notes issued by the late Sir Augustus Harris, and bearing on their face an advertisement of the Drury Lane pantomime. The English friend, himself as "broke" as the plunger, had posted him the flagrantly worthless note as a joke—a joke which, had the plunger taken the trouble to examine the "five" or read its covering letter, he would have seen only too clearly himself. It was fortunate that he did not do so. He merely paid Ciro his five pounds, and, inviting the pacified restaurateur to share in the champagne, pretended that the whole affair was an intentional witticism.

WEDDED AFTER 40 YEARS.

War Veteran Finds Former Sweetheart and Old Love Is Renewed.

Palatine, Ill.—A wedding that had been delayed for more than 40 years, with war, disappointment and happiness intervening to give romantic oddity to the affair, took place here recently. James Shreve, 66 years old, and Mrs. Minnie Kellogg, six years younger, had been reunited by chance a few days before, and their love, thwarted by the call to arms in 1861, was renewed at sight.

When the war began Shreve lived in a Pennsylvania town, whence he joined the union army, leaving his sweetheart, Miss Minnie Neher, at home to await his return from the field. When the strife ended the soldier returned to find that the girl had left the state and had come to some town in Illinois, having been informed that her lover was dead. Shreve came to Chicago and was married, but his wife died ten years ago. Miss Neher married a man named Kellogg, and since has lived at Palatine. After a happy wedded life, during which she became the mother of seven children, her husband died. All seven of the children live at Palatine.

At the last state convention of the Grand Army the veteran met an old comrade from Palatine, who invited him to visit at the latter's home there. He met Mrs. Kellogg there. They recognized each other at once, explanations were made, and the wedding that had been delayed for more than two decades took place.

CANVASSING BY TELEPHONE.

London Solicitors Have New Way of Adding to Burden of Feminine Population.

London.—The telephone, now installed in so many private houses, is likely to be turned into a troublesome adjunct of life if the new method of employing it for advertisement and canvassing purposes be pursued. The following is an illustration:

"Ring-a-ting went the bell of the telephone in my private house at tea-time."

"Ringer—Are you 0000 Kensington?"

"Receiver—Yes."

"Ringer—Is Mrs. S— at home?"

"Receiver—She is. Who shall I say wants her?"

"Ringer—I am So-and-so, a dealer in—"

"Receiver—A dealer in—? Kindly tell Mrs. S— that I am taking this means of canvassing for customers. My address is (address given), and I am in a position to offer her advantageous terms."

"The servant duly reported the conversation to the mistress of the house. She feels that a new terror will be added to the telephone if this kind of canvassing becomes popular."

"The fact that the social hour of five o'clock, at which hour Mrs. S— was entertaining callers, was selected by the dealer for her venture did not indicate that she possessed finesse."

Philippine Hemp Crop Short.

Exporters report a shortage of the hemp crop amounting to 100,000 bales, valued at \$2,000,000. Drought and a typhoon in September caused the slump. Statistics forecast that the production for the first five months of 1906 will be 10,000 bales less than for the same time last year. Prices are high and continue to advance. Exporters expect that the crop next year will reach the normal amount.

Many Electrical Inventions.

More inventions are being made in electrical appliances than in all other industries combined.

WRECK FERRIS WHEEL

DYNAMITE REDUCES WORLD'S FAIR WONDER TO JUNK.

Marvel of Two International Expositions Meets an Inglorious End—History of Its Career.

St. Louis.—Blown to pieces by a monster charge of dynamite, the Ferris wheel came to an ignominious end the other day, after a varied career of 13 years. At its ending it was unwept and unused.

Constructed as one of the engineering feats of a century, the wheel first was a feature of the Chicago world's fair in 1893.

Then for a long period of monumental and unprofitable inactivity it towered in an amusement park at North Clark street and Wrightwood avenue. It finally was removed to St. Louis to form for the second time the huge mechanical marvel of a great exposition.

For more than a month heavy wagons laden with the 4,600 tons of steel entering into its construction lumbered through Chicago's streets. The old wheel, which had become St. Louis' white elephant, died hard. It required 200 pounds of dynamite to put it out of business. The first charge was exploded under the supports at the north side of the structure, wrecking its foundation and permitting the wheel to drop to the ground, a matter of but a few feet.

As the wheel settled it slowly turned with its bottom as a support, and then, after tottering a moment like a huge giant in distress, it collapsed slowly. It did not fall to one side, as the wreckers planned—it merely crumpled up slowly. Within a few minutes it was a tangled mass of steel and iron 30 or 40 feet high.

The huge axle, weighing 74 tons, dropped slowly with the remnants of the wheel, crushing the smaller braces and steel framework. When the mass stopped settling it bore no resemblance to the wheel which was so familiar to Chicago and St. Louis and to 7,500,000 amusement seekers from all over the world, who, in the days when it was in operation, made the trip to the top of its height of 264 feet and then slowly around and down to the starting point.

Following the blast that wrecked the wheel, which failed to shatter its foundations, came an explosion of another charge of 100 pounds of dynamite. The sticks were sunk in holes drilled in the concrete foundations that supported the pillars on the north side of the wheel.

The wheel was the wonder of two continents, by reason of its cost of \$360,000, its dimensions, and its utter uselessness. It was the rival of the Eiffel tower of Paris. Chicago was glad to get rid of it, and St. Louis is said to have witnessed its destruction with satisfaction.

George Washington Gale Ferris, president of a Pittsburg engineering firm, originated the idea of the wheel that bore his name, taking the notion from a bicycle and adapting the constructive principles of steel bridges in its erection.

Ferris financed the wheel, built it in Pittsburg, erected it at the Chicago Columbian exposition, and took in \$750,000 at 50 cents a ride. Then Ferris took a kaleidoscopic trip to Europe. Later he lost all interest in the monster, and died in Pittsburg of tuberculosis. He was only 40 years old.

The stockholders, who had made 100 per cent. profit out of the wheel in 1893, later leased the ground in North Clark street, a short distance north of Wrightwood avenue and reerected it there. Ferris wheel park was not a success, and the wheel was taken down again and removed to St. Louis on June 3, 1903. The cost of taking down the wheel was \$40,000. Its ruins are estimated as worth \$5,000 as scrap iron.

LOCATED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Pennsylvania Boy Missing for Thirty Years Restored Through Frisco Disaster.

York, Pa.—William Neuman, who left this city 41 years ago and had not been heard from since his departure, has been located during the last few days. Neuman left York when he was only 18 years old. He never wrote to his relatives and they thought him dead.

When the recent San Francisco disaster occurred Neuman was so disturbed that he concluded to write a letter to his family, giving them an account of his travels and present whereabouts. He said that he had lived at Oakland on a farm for many years and that the earthquake had shaken him up considerably, but had done no damage.

He will visit his old home again in the near future. He has several brothers living here, all of them being prominent business men.

Due to Wooden Shoes.

The use of wooden shoes, it is explained why the exportation of boots, shoes and sole leather from the United States to France is comparatively small. There is, however, in addition to the peasant class using only wooden shoes, another smaller rural class wearing cheap leather shoes. The wooden shoes are made from walnut and birch, the latter being the cheap ones and retailing at 20 to 30 cents a pair. Entirely wooden shoes are carved out of a solid piece of wood. When the sole only is used the split leather uppers are fastened on with nails.

CHINCH BUG DOOMED

PLANS OF OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

"Trap Crop" to Be Planted by Farmers to Protect Main Crop—The Chinch Bug Disease.

Stillwater, Okla.—Four practical methods for protection against the chinch bug are outlined in a bulletin issued by the experiment station at the Oklahoma agricultural college. It gives the territory farmers directions on how to deal with this pest. In the first place, the farmers are advised to destroy during the winter or early spring the winter quarters of the bugs, together with the bugs themselves by deep plowing. Chinch bugs fly in the fall to bunch grass (their natural food before crops were introduced) to pass the winter. Not finding the grass, they will hibernate in any shelter close at hand. During April they fly back to the crops to mate and deposit their eggs. Generally the wheat is in the condition at this time, and the crop suffers most when eggs hatch and the young begin to feed. The greatest damage is, of course, done when the broods become very numerous and begin to migrate to new fields.

Farmers are advised as a precautionary measure, to plant a "trap crop" to protect the main crop, and when the bugs move upon the trap, plow the whole under, millet, kafir, corn or sorghum, and should be on the side of the field nearest to the wheat. It is also advised to plow a space of ten feet around the cornfield; when the bugs begin to leave the wheat harrow and drag with brush to make as much dust as possible. Small, immature bugs will not be able to cross the ten feet of dust, and the mature ones will seldom resort to flying.

When the insects move upon the corn, later in the season, a few rows cut and piled in armful-sized piles will attract the bugs, and if it is warm and the corn heads, thousands of bugs will die underneath these piles from chinch bug disease. The piles of green corn offer the ideal weather condition, not and damp; the disease being naturally present, soon "takes," and the result is the death of all the bugs affected.

The bulletin emphasizes the fact that artificial inoculation of the chinch bug disease cannot be used successfully in very hot or dry weather. The disease is naturally present in the fields during damp, warm weather. In view of this fact, the experiment station has decided not to send out the infection after this year, as it has for several years in the past. The station has also found that no good results can be gained from spraying and advising against it as a waste of time.

HORSES BECOMING SCARCE

Actually Causes Some Farmers in the East to Return to Ox Teams.

Chillicothe, Mo.—"I am thinking of writing a paper on 'The Return to the Ox,'" said Col. Harry W. Graham, the live stock auctioneer. "The growing scarcity of good horses in proportion to the demand for them has actually caused some farmers in the east to return to ox teams. I have had my attention called to one community where farmers have gone to using ox teams for plowing owing to the high price and the scarcity of horses."

"While affairs have not come to this pass in Missouri horses are becoming scarce. The cause of this is that farmers have been neglecting the raising of brood mares. They have devoted too much time to the raising of mules, and good brood mares are becoming scarce. Mules are profitable, but farmers are making a mistake in raising them exclusively to the sacrifice of horses."

There is a great demand for Missouri horses in the east. A local shipper sent three carloads to Vermont recently. The last car was sent in response to a telegram ordering a carload of horses suitable to haul ice wagons. Good teams bring from \$350 to \$425. A man with a fine draft team in Chillicothe said he had refused \$500 for it.

HARDY BERMUDA GRASS.

Only Kind That Has Stood the Unfavorable Conditions of Oklahoma.

Stillwater, Okla.—The latest bulletin, No. 70, issued by the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college, gives results from 14 years' experiments in the study of the growth of hardy Bermuda grass. It gives many points of particular interest to farmers, among which are: The hardy Bermuda grass grown on the station farm survived the winters of 1905 and 1906; the grass grown from the roots survived better than that grown from the seed; the grass prevented "washing" and it is the only grass that even stood the test in this country as far as temperature and moisture were concerned.

Famous Indian Chief.

Red Cloud, the famous Sioux chief, here of a hundred battles, is now 80 years old and appears to be in good physical condition excepting his poor eyesight and impaired hearing. He is nearly blind, but he has not given up hope that he again will be able to see well. With his optimistic spirit and ability to use his limbs he appears likely to live a number of years longer.

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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JIM CROWISM ON THE RAMPAIGE.

We can account for the spirit of Jim Crowism in the Southern States where slavery once existed and where on account of foolish notions about social equality and unfounded apprehensions of negro dominance have begotten a policy of proscription, tyranny and ostracism which better becomes a Turk than a so-called enlightened American citizen. And in our present inability to prevent it, we are compelled to bow protestingly to the yoke of tyranny. Jim Crowism at the South is the work of commonwealths festering under the influence of the cancer of race prejudice and defiant and audacious in the undue exercise of State Rights, which it seems the national Government is enabled to cure or restrain. But that Jim Crowism should be permitted to spread day by day here at the Capital of the nation, not only in public places, but even in the government departments, must be a source of surprise as it is one disgrace, indignation and shame.

The Bee has upon several occasions called attention to race discriminations shown in some of the Executive departments. In some respects notice has been taken of such injustices and in a measure remedied until it was hoped that soon Jim Crowism in the public office would disappear. We are surprised to learn that in the Treasury department, presided over by Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, for whom we have the highest respect and to whom we have always looked for square treatment, are to be found bureaus where Jim Crowism is not only in vogue, but on the rampant. Hither most of the discriminations have been directed toward the male clerks and employees which was and is bad enough and a disgrace to the department. But the enemies of the race have taken another and more disgraceful step. They are now directing their Jim Crowism against the colored employees.

In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the colored printers' assistants have been told that they can no longer be allowed to have their lockers in the same room with the white female employees but must be content to be huddled together in one room without regard to accessibility or any other consideration. These colored assistants are distributed throughout the five floors of the building, yet they must all go to one room in a particular part of the building set aside for colored people to change their clothing. Several of the assistants protested against this indignity but were met with the statement that they must go where they are sent and that their removal was predicted upon the assumption that colored ladies would be more congenial among themselves than among white ladies. Considering the fact that female employees do not go to the bureau to find congenial associations, but work for the money in the matter exclusively, it is strange that colored ladies should be so unfairly treated simply on account of a few prejudiced white ones. The Bee has always entertained the highest respect for Mr. Sullivan, who has lately been promoted to the Chiefship and cannot believe that this high-handed and unjust discrimination has been instituted

by him.

We appeal to him to investigate the matter and see that Jim Crowism is abolished in his bureau. If not, the matter will be brought to the attention of Mr. Shaw and the President if necessary, to see if the injustice cannot be stopped. The colored ladies are as much entitled to fair treatment as the whites and have a right to strenuously oppose being set aside, insulted and humiliated simply because they are colored.

The latest output of Democratic Presidential timber consists of Bryan, Bailey and Hurst. A most excellent aggregation of curiosities, indeed! With Bryan as the apostle of an exploded financial theory, Bailey as a constitutional advocate of unconstitutional Jim Crowism and Hurst as the representative of Socialism, the Democrats have a marvelous latitude within which to choose—between the devil and the deep sea.

WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

In attempting to account for the many proscriptive tendencies now operating against the colored people, one query after another presents itself for an answer. Why are the colored people who can trace an unbroken line of service in the interest of American prosperity and civilization, as far back as three hundred years, who have grown in numerical strength from a dozen or so to over ten millions, chosen at this time as the peculiar mark of invective, race to persist in the adoption of agencies calculated to destroy fraternal sympathy and divorce relation which under ordinary circumstances would naturally ripen into reciprocal sympathy and affection? Are these motives grounded in fear, or hate, or envy or natural antipathy? Or is it moral or social depravity, or what? And while the colored people are awaiting an answer they are busily engaged in self-scrutiny. What have we done that the phials of wrath should be poured upon us? What have we done to merit this galling tyranny, this well nigh political and physical death? For three long and dreary centuries we have toiled and toiled and toiled. By the sweat of our brow we have fed and clothed our persecutors, defended their homes, protected their wives, nursed their children, gave them leisure to improve their minds, extend their observations and grow in wealth and prosperity. For this we have received the lash and barely enough nourishment to keep soul and body together. During the dark days of slavery, despite oppression and cruelty and wrong, we exemplified in marvelous manner and degree the virtues of patience, forbearance, Christian resignation and forgiveness. During the bloody Civil War we continued to till the soil of the master, protect and defend the helpless and defenseless wives and children of the South, displaying a humanity which is the marvel of the age. When the clouds of war cleared and found us free we remained in the land of the South, tilled the soil, sought to procure the good feeling of the very class whom we had every reason to hate. The party of freedom offered us the means of moral, intellectual, social and material improvement which we accepted with eagerness, and by the aid of which we have made commendable progress along all lines which made far enlightened Christian citizenship. During our career as voters we have been the consistent supporters of all measures, local and material, which are calculated to make a nation great and a people happy and prosperous. Since reconstruction not a single measure has been suggested looking toward the public weal in which the colored voter has not taken a direct or indirect part. No wholesome and beneficent law has been passed toward which the colored voter has not cheerfully and intelligently contributed. On the other hand, every proposal or measure designed to cripple the nation impede its progress or reflect discredit upon it has been uncompromisingly opposed by us. And today the colored people constitute the only element whose principles are grounded in the immutable principles of right and who are the uncompromising advocates of absolute equality before the law.

This is what all have done. And this is according to all the recognized standards, considered the just, the commendable, the right thing. Then why are we thus treated? Have we incurred the enmity of the white proscriptionists because we have conformed to their highest standards which they have set up for themselves? Or is it craven fear and cowardice we are contending against? And what have we not done? We have not sought revenge for the crimes committed against us. We have not set in motion the engines of death and destruction through secret organizations. We are not socialists or Anarchists or Nihilists seeking to tear down the pillars of government and defy constituted authority. In religion, in sentiment, in the adoption of approved American models there is no difference between us and the highest and purest type of Americanism. We speak of the colored man's ideals, his hopes, his aspirations. To be sure there are some who like their fairer brother still bear the mark of Cain, who are incorrigible and whose conduct is irreconcilable with intelligence and Christian duty. But these are the exceptions in the race. There can be but one explainable cause for the vicious tide now running against the colored people. It is manifestly the temporary dominance of moral depravity, of false pride and self-righteousness practiced by the enemies of God, of man and of the nation. And it is to be hoped that the high-tide of oppression has been quite reached and that recession may continue until the angry billows of race and sectional hate have effectually given way to the placid waters of peace, contentment and brotherly love.

MUCH GOOD COULD BE DONE.

In this city there are several beneficial organizations. They are composed of young and active men who follow all kinds of vocations. The objects and aims of these several organizations are to take care of their sick and to bury their dead. This of course is very commendable, but how much more could these associations do if they would? Suppose they were to combine and build a large hall in which to hold their meetings, give receptions, balls and other amusement. They would have no rent to pay and at the same time they would be in possession of their own property. They would not have to depend upon other people who charge them from \$25 to \$250 for a hall. All of these organizations give not less than from one to three entertainments during the year. The money they pay out could be appropriated to pay for their new hall. If three of them rent Convention Hall once in a year they would have paid out \$750; if three rent the Light Infantry Army they pay out \$300. All of them during the year rent the Grand Army Hall at \$25 per night and they average during the year or rent the hall during the year at least 100 nights \$2,500, which makes a total of \$3,500 rent they pay for halls alone for the year. This is only a rough estimate, not speaking of other organizations in this city, which are many, that rent other halls from white corporations that prefer not having colored patronage. A hall with all modern equipments and improvements would be a monument to the colored organizations. While the True Reformers' Hall is a monument to that organization, it is hardly large enough to meet its demands. Why can not the Crispus Attucks, the Young Men's Immediate Relief, the Young Men's Protective League, the Elder Men's Immediate Relief, the Frederick Douglass Association, and many others not named, take up the suggestion and consider it at least? It would be well for them to exchange thoughts on these suggestions and perhaps they would be able to get together.

BAD LEADERSHIP.

Senator Foraker is being misrepresented because of the ignorance of a member of the civic organization, otherwise known as a semi-social fried crab organization. When the rate bill came up in

the Senate a member of this organization went to Senator Foraker and asked him to have stricken from the bill the words no discrimination on account of color or condition. The Senator informed the gentleman that he would be unable to have the clause inserted in the bill. The bill contained the clause like accommodation in the first place. When the Senator informed this gentleman that such a clause could not be inserted in the bill the Senator was asked by the individual to have inserted in the bill the word "equal." This the Senator consented to do if he could. The civic member could not see that he was urging the Senate to pass a national Jim Crow law. If such a clause becomes a law every Northern State, in the country could Jim Crow every colored citizen who would ride in a car going north. The Bee wants to inform the people that Senator Foraker is in no wise responsible for this clause but a member of this "civic crab" association, which is doing more to injure the colored people and then interest them are the Tillmans and Vardamans in the United States. If these gentlemen who aspire to leadership would only follow their vocation of school teaching and the like they would receive the commendations of the people. This is bad leadership.

THE COLORED PULPIT.

What is the colored pulpit doing for the race? What is the great object of the coming Christian Congress that is booked to convene in this city in August? Will anything be accomplished. The colored ministers throughout the city are very much interested in this Congress, and for what?

All the talk is how to raise money to make the affair a success. Suppose the colored ministers would unite to improve the condition of the colored people throughout the country, would they not be doing something for humanity? All that the colored pulpit is thinking of today is how to increase his salary. Many of them have no more Christianity in their hearts than the devil has. There is scheming in the pulpit and as much politics as you will find in a political ward meeting. If you go to church before the pastor gives his text he tell you that he wants money. Before he concludes he informs you that the money is slow coming. The colored pulpit should do something.

THE DOOR OF HOPE.

What has become of the "door of hope" that was opened to the colored race before and after the election of President Roosevelt? Has it been locked. The declarations that President Roosevelt made soon after his election in behalf of the faithful black allies have passed into oblivion. The colored citizen and the colored voters who stood so faithfully by the Republican candidates for President and Vice-president might as well look for other clover fields. So far as this administration is concerned there is no hope for the colored voter. The administration's mouth piece has long since declared that the recorded Constitution acts as failures. What can the colored man hope for now? Will he continue to be the fool and the slave of the party lash? There is no more "door of hope." It is a farce and the man who looks for it to be opened might as well look for angels to bring greenbacks from the skies. The principles for which the colored soldiers fought have been transferred to those who attempted to destroy the republic. The door of hope is locked against the faithful black allies.

"JIM CROW" CARS.

Elsewhere in The Bee will be read with interest a communication from Mr. George L. Bunnell, president of the Capitol Heights Citizens' Association, to Mr. J. B. Anderson, president of the Anacostia Citizens' Association. Mr. Bunnell requests the Anacostia Association to co-operate with his association in establishing "Jim Crow" cars in the City of Washington. The letter to Mr. Anderson is amusing, and it demonstrates the weakness

of the writer. The writer is anxious to have the Alabama Congressman encouraged in his great (?) effort to establish separate cars for the white people. The letter of Mr. Anderson ought to be enough to teach Bunnell some sense. If the colored man was the only objectionable being in this city and county perhaps the gentleman would be justified in asking aid from the Anacostia Citizens' Association.

HE IS TRUTHFUL.

From the Columbia, S. C., Sun. Among Chandler, Roosevelt and Tillman, some one has handled mighty carefully the truth. We know little about this man Chandler, but with our Senator and our President, when the words of the former are cold he never used them or apologized for their application, while with the latter, his treacherous memory makes his previous sayings usually look strange. If there are equivocations, certainly it is lying up mighty high.

We desire to inform our contemporary that Senator Chandler has always kept the door of hope open for the negro. He is a patriotic American, and believes in equality of citizenship. To know him is to love him. He is truthful and reliable, notwithstanding the attacks of his traducers He never lies.

TWENTY-SIX TODAY.

The Washington Bee enters into its twenty-sixth year today. Its hive piercing as ever. It has honey for its friends and stings for its enemies; hence all intruders are warned against disturbing its hive.

THE PASSING OF THE FAITHFUL.

Dedicated to our fathers and mothers who have borne our burdens and are bearing them still. But one by one they are passing out to the great beyond. They're leaving fast those aged ones that toiled before the war. They've lived to see life's bitterest woes. They've lived to bear life's heaviest load and seen that load removed. They've lived to see most everything, since they were young improved. No! times are nothing like they were when they were girls and boys. They're passing out, those good old souls, their heads are white as snow. We grieve because they cannot stay, we loathe to see them go.

They're growing scarce, those honored sires that toiled before the war. They're scattered East, West, North and South, poor, dears, it is not fair that they should have to labor on to win their daily bread. Ye, some of them can scarcely find a place to lay their head. They've been so faithful that it seems the young folks ought to care more for them now than in the days when they were in their prime. They're leaving us, our dear grandmas, bidding farewell to time.

They're leaving us, those true old friends that toiled before the war. Their love for us is greater far than we can ever know. They've sacrificed their all for us, and to the present day. If we call on them in distress they will not say us nay.

They'll stand by us through thick or thin, through misery, want or woe. But now at last their work's most done, they're wanted up above. We weep, we sigh with heavy hearts, we'll surely miss their love. Then let us help those dear old souls that toiled before the war. Let's do them all the good we can when e'er we get a chance. Let's show them all the best respect that they so kindly taught.

Let's let them know their prayers and tears were not all spent for naught. Let's let them know it was their zeal that helped us to advance. They're passing out, those noble souls that fought before the war. They're going to get their just reward, a gem for every scar.

—J. Conway Jackson.

THE BOYS ARE PASSING OUT.

You have heard of the terrible civil war, 'Tis forty years and more, Since the boys up North and boys down South

Made the ground all red with gore. 'Twas a hard-fought war and the rebel yell Echoed to the Yankee shout, Yes, the boys fought hard and the boys fought well, But the boys are passing out.

You have heard of the cruel civil war, 'Tis forty years and more, Since the boys kept step to the fife and drum And the sound of the cannon's roar, Since the Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars Did o'er the ramparts float, And the boys are old and their steps are slow, For the boys are passing out.

You have heard of the awful civil war, 'Tis forty years and more, Since the boys in blue and the boys in gray Eternal vengeance swore, Since a cause was lost and a cause was won, For the cause of right won out, Now the blue and the gray march side by side, For the boys are passing out.

You have heard of the trying civil war, 'Tis forty years and more, And gone to the boys are mustered out, And gone to the other shore. There's peace, and dead is the rebel yell, And dead is the Yankee shout, And the blue and the gray are brothers now, For the boys are passing out.

—J. Conway Jackson.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

From the Sunday Sentinel.

In July, 1904, I printed a note in this paper entitled "Electric Basis of the Universe." It has been extensively copied in other papers. After speaking of "bodies smaller than atoms," the article went on to say as follows:

"No brain is able to imagine how minute the hydrogen atom is, and all also life's sweetest joys. when it begins to think of the dimensions of a corpuscle. The latest deduction of the foremost scientific men of the world is that all forms of matter at present known can be resolved into these excessively small corpuscles. But here comes the chief fact known about them: When matter is disintegrated into its final atomic condition it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the corpuscles and electricity. This is but one way of saying that the entire sidereal universe and everything in it are made of electricity."

This note now being written in February, 1905, is to reaffirm what was said then. An astronomical observatory is a target for mail. The bombardment of letters, books, magazines, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers is incessant. They come from all parts of the world, and are on every conceivable subject. Floods for February are now pouring in. If the reader could be here and put in thirty days studying the huge mass he could not fail to arrive at one important conclusion, and that is, electricity is by far in the lead of all subjects treated. The entire scientific literature of the world is saturated with writing on the all absorbing topic. And the world's literature of science and records of research are now most impressive.

The great congresses of science in St. Louis gave a mighty impetus to study of natural law, and scientific publications of all nations are laden with results. A world period of mentalism surpassing any ever known is now opened. The trend is toward electricity on all sides. Discoveries made hour by hour point to one grand conclusion—the substratum of nature is electricity; or if not, then it is made of a substance closely allied to that entity of protean forms. Everything tends to the idea that gravity, the standing mystery of matter, is electricity. Sight is known to be electro-magnetic. The pile of fresh scientific publications now here point surely and inevitably to the wide generalization that life, nerve, force and mind are either electrical like wise, or so near electricity that no line of demarcation can be observed. Of course, no one knows what matter, life, activity and mind are; nor electricity, but they are intimately related or identical.

The chief of all mysteries now being studied and exploded somewhere every minute in the year is mind. But really, is it any more mysterious than electricity?

All animals are mere electrical machines. A man, brain and body, is a battery, and nerves correspond to wires. It is now certain that transmission of sensation on them is electric.

Nerves have been cut and a galvanometer inserted. The needle moved; but electricity is the only entity that can make the needle of a galvanometer swing to and fro.

The writer has been aware for several months that physiological experiments of vast import were being made by Dr. Albert J. Atkins of San Francisco and his coadjutors. But I have not offered anything to the press on the subject until now; after an extensive correspondence with the investigator on entirely original lines, he has sent to me advance sheets of a remarkable "Physiological Journal" of France. It describes the discovery of electrical currents in a living animal. Here are the doctor's own words:

"On Thursday morning, September 22, 1904, I performed an experiment on the lungs of a living animal. Tracheotomy was performed on a living sheep. Two small platinum electrodes were inserted through the openings into the cavity of each lung. The electrodes were attached by thirty feet of insulated copper wire to a Weston galvanometer. The instant the electrodes reached the air chambers of the lungs the needle of the galvanometer moved from zero point alternately to the right and left, the full length of the scale, at each breath of the animal. The action proves that there is an electric current in the living lungs."

Prof. Edgar L. Larkins.

Read The Bee.



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Mrs. Isabel, who has been quite ill for some time, is improving.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers and Rev. Dev. Deppert have returned to the city from conference.

Prof. W. A. Sinclair is in the city. Attorney James H. Hayes left the city for Richmond, Va., Monday morning.

Mrs. Mary Jones, wife of Attorney Thomas L. Jones, who has been quite ill, is able to be out again.

Mr. W. H. Adams, who has been to Philadelphia, Pa., for several months is in the city, stopping at 916 Eleventh street northwest. He will be in town several days.

CITY BRIEFS.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones spoke at Germantown, Md., on Thursday and Saturday night he addressed the Republic of Washington Grove, Md. Mr. Gordon, District Attorney Baker and Hon. Geo. A. Pearce also spoke.

Attorney General Moody, in the Supreme Court of the United States, Monday afternoon called the attention of the court to the recent lynching of Ed. John at Chattanooga, and the alleged attempt of court of the sheriff and assistants and the members of the jury that participated in that crime.

Chief Justice Fuller took cognizance of the complaint and set it for hearing the second Monday in the next term.

WILLIAMS AND FAUNTROY. Chief W. R. Griffin deserves credit for introducing Williams and Fauntroy the lovers of fun and music for three nights last week. Fauntroy is a clever comedian and bids fair to rival Williams of Walker's show. As Avey in "Sons of Hams," Mr. Williams will doubt improve as he grows older.

The acting of the participants was quite clever. William acted the sport in an up to date manner. Dewey is very clever. Miss Edna Burton and Miss Mamie Burton also seem to be leading stars if they continue. On the whole the show was very entertaining throughout and many of the participants deserve special mention.

Special mention should be made of the Duke Quartette—Messrs. Jack Miller, Wm. Mills, West and Page. The Howard University Orchestra furnished the music which was several times applauded. The cast and staff are as follows:

Agnes Edwards, Arthur Williams, John Robinson, Mammie Burton, James Gibson, Bertha Graham, Eugene Dishman, Madeline Cooper, Wm. Miller, Wm. Mills, Jack Tyler, Rosalyn Jones, J. T. Golphin, Clara Thornton, Edna Edwards, Prof. Watson, Ed. Edwards.

Staff—Hartwell Fauntroy, Manager; Dewey, Assistant Stage Manager; Arthur Williams, Advertising Agent; E. G. Golphin, Assistant Manager; E. G. Gassaway, Musical Director; Jack Tyler, Stage Manager; Jas. Gibson, Property Clerk; J. Walter Williams, Owner.

THE BUSINESS LEAGUE.

There was a lively and enthusiastic meeting of the local business league last Monday night in True Reformers' Hall. President Lankford called the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. A. W. W. recording secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Calvin Chase, from the committee on constitution and by-laws, reported on motion it was decided to amend the constitution as a whole. Mr. W. H. Davis, from the committee on amendments, reported that his amendment was lost and that the constitution and by-laws were adopted as reported from the committee.

It was carried with it the immediate election of officers. On motion of Mr. W. H. Davis, a committee of three on nomination of officers was appointed, which reported the following names: J. A. Lankford, president; A. S. Gray, recording secretary; W. H. Davis, corresponding

secretary; W. H. Pollard, treasurer; W. H. Brown, chaplain, and C. H. Watson, sergeant at arms; W. R. Griffin, 1st vice-president, and Daniel H. Freeman, 2nd vice-president. Several nominations were made against the committee's report as follows, but they all declined in favor of the committee's report. Special compliments were paid Messrs. Gray and Davis, who were elected by acclamation.

A GRAND UNION EXCURSION.

Will be given by the several lodges of F. A. A. M., assisted by the ladies of the chapters and courts, to Notley Hall, Md., on the palace steamer River Queen, on Thursday, June 28, 1906. A day of unalloyed pleasure to their many friends who may favor them with their presence. Music by the Monumental Orchestra. Professor Charles Hamilton, director.

AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS.

Tuesday evening last twenty-six candidates were initiated into the mysteries of Odd Fellowship by Corinthian Lodge No. 3857. George T. Beason, captain of the Georgetown Patriarche No. 42, acted as N. G., with W. C. Gray, captain of the Washington Patriarche No. 18, and District Grand Master J. H. Coleman as right and left supporters. J. B. Ruffin, P. N. F. of Osceola Lodge No. 1333 acted as V. G. and David Rinker, P. N. F. of Bloom of Youth Lodge No. 1368, as N. F., Geo. W. McKenzie, P. M. V. P. of Young Men's Progressive Lodge No. 4156 as conductor, and Past D. G. M. J. B. Askins as mentor, assisted by Eli Hungerford, M. V. P. of A. K. Manning Lodge No. 2361.

Many distinguished members of the order were present, and as they came to the altar they were introduced by William L. Houston, the P. S. of the lodge and Grand Director of the S. C. of M. in America. In point of number of caritative features and ceremonies, this initiation stands without a parallel in the history of the order in this jurisdiction.

After conferring the degrees by the N. F. David Rinker, and the adjournment of the lodge, the two hundred or more visiting brethren and members of the Lodge repaired to the drill room and enjoyed the splendid collation that had been prepared by Caterer E. Murray. While the brethren were eating sandwiches and cakes, drinking coffee, chocolate and ——— oh, well, just say eating ice cream out of glasses without spoons—Past D. G. W. C. Martin received a cipher telegram from several fraternal stock exchanges in the East, North, West and South in which he was informed that in the efforts of certain "bears" to "bull" the (G. M.) market all "Houston" stock was steadily advancing, and by October 3, next, would be above par. When this news was communicated to the vast assembly the cheers and applause were deafening and continued for several minutes.

Among the many representatives members of the order who were present by special invitation were M. V. P. W. H. Hammond, W. H. Davis, W. H. Skinner, John H. Smith, Henry Randolph, Max Braxton, John Scroggins and Philip Webb of Harmony Lodge No. 818, Alexandria, Va., Capt. Geo. T. Beason, Capt. W. C. Gray, D. G. Master J. H. Coleman, J. B. Ruffin, David Rinker, Past D. G. M. J. B. Askins, P. M. V. P. Geo. W. McKenzie, District Deputy G. M. R. F. Williams, District G. D. Geo. W. Thomas, Past D. G. Masters W. C. Martin and Thomas W. West, M. V. P. A. S. Howard, C. S. Hill, James Langhorn, W. J. Howard, Thornton Rhodes, C. H. Hale, J. H. Lee, A. Hayson and P. N. T. H. W. Honesty.

The membership of this lodge is now over one hundred.

Charles H. Snowden, P. N. F. of Free Grace Lodge No. 1343, died Monday evening last. A brief account of his funeral will appear in The Bee next week.

The funeral of Joseph J. Washington, P. N. F. of John F. Cook Lodge No. 1185 which took place at Asbury M. E. Church at 1 P. M. Sunday last was largely attended by the members of the order and friends. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Clair, pastor of the church. Interment at Harmony Cemetery.

The members of the fraternity will be pleased to learn that James Hughes, P. N. F. of W. A. Freeman Lodge No. 2099, is recovering from his long and severe illness.

Capt. W. C. Gray, of the Washington Patriarche No. 18 is being heartily congratulated on his unanimous re-election as captain of this patriarche.

The following are the names of the lodges and the amounts they contributed to the San Francisco relief fund through the Executive Committee of this jurisdiction:

Union Friendship No. 891,	\$ 7.25
Mount Olive No. 1333,	5.00
Rising Sun No. 1365,	15.00
Star of the West No. 1369,	2.00
Peter Ogden No. 1374,	3.00
J. McC. Crummill No. 1437,	10.00
Green Mountain No. 1477,	5.00
Old Ark No. 1695,	10.00
Rose Hill No. 1726,	2.50
Union Light No. 1965,	5.00
Osceola No. 2033,	5.00
Golden Reef No. 2362,	10.00
Corinthian No. 3857,	15.00
Root of David No. 5414,	1.60



Excelsior No. 5441,

P. G. M. Council No. 4,

Total,

Ezekiel Cunningham, R. N. F. of Rising Sun Lodge No. 1365 personally contributed \$10 through his lodge. The money has been forwarded by District Grand Master J. H. Coleman to the District Grand Master in San Francisco, California.

RUFUS RASTUS.

In the production of "Rufus Rastus," which will be seen this week, the acme of "coonology" has been reached. No funnier rag-time player than Ernest Hogan ever appeared before the footlights. Hogan, who is generally termed the "unbleached American," with his sixty Ethiopian associates of both genders, has just finished a seven months' run on Broadway, New York, where he proved a big feature and drawing card. The best element of the metropolis amusement seekers laughed at his peculiarities. All the New York critics spoke pleasantly of Hogan and the show. The tour of the company, which embraces all the principal cities of this country and Europe, is under the direction of Geo. E. Harris of Hurtig & Seaman's forces. The latter are cutting quite a swath in amusement enterprises and have nearly a score of big successes en route this season. Hogan assumes the title role of "Rufus Rastus," that of a typical Southern mope with a penchant for getting into ludicrous situations. He becomes stranded with an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show at St. Augustine, Florida. There the Ponce de Leon hotel and gardens are shown with great effect, as is also the Mississippi River levee and a big steamboat in operation.

The final scene is Madison Square Garden, New York, during a gathering of rag-time artists. These scenes are fine specimens of stage craft. The costumes are particularly stunning. Of course, there are plenty of girls—splendid types of creoles and mulattoes to be seen in the ensembles and musical numbers. The show is purely for fun purposes of the wholesome variety and it is well to be unexcelled in its particular line.

NEW DEPARTURE IN SONG SERVICE.

A large audience greeted the choir of the Peoples' Congregational Church, M street between 6th and 7th streets, N.

W., last Sunday evening to listen to the last song service of the present season. Reverend Dr. Moore, pastor in charge, opened the service by reading a short Scriptural lesson, repeating the Apostle's Creed and the Lord's prayer. Several new and pleasant features embraced in this song service struck the writer of this article as a new departure which were highly satisfactory and commendable. Among which may be mentioned, that both before and during the service was noticeable the entire absence of that loud and boisterous gossip, so prevalent in a large number of our churches on occasions of this character. Indeed the religious as well as the social proprieties seemed to be keenly observed and to those unused to this loud and uncalled for gossip was the fact realized that they were indeed in the house of the Lord.

Another very pleasant feature (and a somewhat unique one to the writer) was the reading by Dr. Moore of a selection from the Psalms immediately preceding the rendition of each number, bearing upon the sacred songs, together with a short comment. The selection and comments were both impressive and instructive, and materially assisted the large audience in comprehending and enjoying the service.

Another pleasant feature to the lover of music was the entire absence of that "nasal twang" which pervades a large number of our choirs and our lady choirs when they attempt the upper register. This twang is the musical ban of a large number of our choirs and chorus choirs, and which so largely jars and upsets the nerves of the lover of music. This twang seemed to be entirely absent and wanting in Dr. Moore's choir last Sunday evening and if any existed it was artistically suppressed and thereby unnoticeable.

The choir was vested and numbered about twenty-four adult voices under the direction of Mrs. Lula D. Childers, the musical director of Howard University. The choir was voluminous, probably too much so for the dimensions of the church, and melodious, and sang with great precision. It showed careful training upon the part of the director and the result of conscientious work.

We fail to recall from memory the several numbers, owing to the absence of the program, however, we recall "The Incarnatus" from one of the great masters—very difficult of interpretation and execution, but which was rendered

ERNEST HOGAN

THE NATIONAL AMUSEMENT COMPANY PRESENTS
THE BIGGEST AND GREATEST COLORED SHOW ON EARTH
AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Week beginning June 4
THE "UNBLEACHED AMERICAN"

ERNEST HOGAN

at the gathering of Colored talent in America in the big success

"Rufus Rastus"

Secure your tickets now and avoid the rush. Tickets on sale. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., and \$1.00.

Matting, Rugs and Linoleums

It is poor economy to buy more Matting than you need, in order to get a special price by buying an entire roll. We will sell you as much or as little Matting as you require, at roll prices, and we will fit it to the floor and tack it down free. It doesn't pay to buy cheap, flimsy Matting. We sell the very best and most durable of the Chinese and Japanese weavings, and we warrant them to give satisfactory wear. Our assortment of patterns embraces all the newest effects and most artistic designs, and in such wide variety that all tastes can be suited. Our stock of summer floor coverings is magnificently complete, and includes Rugs of all sizes, in every popular weave, and all good grades of Linoleums and Oilcloths. Our prices will be found as low as equal qualities can be bought at any cash store, and we make no charge for fitting or laying.

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Peter Grogan

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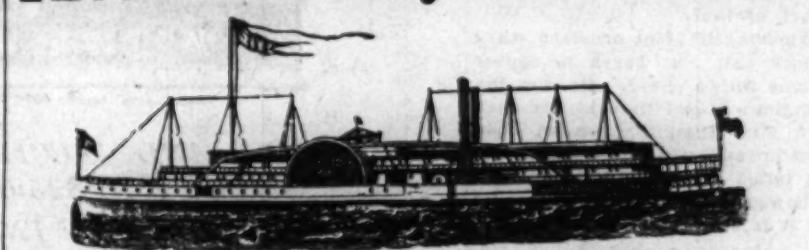
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OX-MARROW POMADE HAS A MAGIC EFFECT ON
CURLY HAIR AND MAKES IT GROW LONG AND
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SPECIAL OFFER.
Present this coupon and ten cents
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PURE DRUGS POPULAR PRICES.
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All kinds of delicious ice cream delivered free. One gallon.
\$1.00; one quart, 25 cents; one pint, 15 cents.
Our Candies Made Daily.
Chocolates, Bon Bons, Taffy and drops of all kinds ten cents
pound.

The Jane Moseley Steamboat Co



The colored race is advancing in business.
In the District of Columbia they now control a first-class side-wheel steamer, "Jane Moseley," 200 feet long, 35 wide, equipped with 30 staterooms, lighted by electricity, licensed and inspected by the U. S. Government Inspectors to carry excursion parties to all points on the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. The steamer has larger and better accommodations than any other steamboat that is for charter to the colored race.
All churches, organizations and private parties who contemplate giving excursions should investigate this enterprise and get all information concerning terms and accommodations before chartering any other boat.
CALL US ON 'PHONE, MAIN 1779 OR CALL ON
JEFFERSON S. COAGE, Secretary, LEWIS JEFFERSON, Manager,
1911 Eleventh Street, Northwest. 1901 First Street, Southwest.

with great smoothness and comparative ease by the choir. Also, "Hark, Hark, My Soul" for soloists and chorus, occasionally sung in our sister churches, was most agreeably rendered. This song afforded the directress an opportunity to be heard in solo work. This lady's voice is wonderfully sweet and sympathetic, a very pleasing contralto possessing a wide range, reaching the lower as well as the higher register with comparative ease. Miss Childers is certainly a pleasing and competent soloist. There are some wonderful voices in this choir, particularly the sopranos and contraltos. It is understood that a majority of the singers are students from Howard University, though regular attendants upon the services at Dr. Moore's church.
Lover of Music.
THE NATIONAL AMUSEMENT COMPANY presents the biggest and greatest colored show on earth at the Academy of Music, week beginning June 4th, 1906.
Secure your tickets now and avoid the rush. Tickets on sale. Prices 25, 50, 75c. and \$1.00.

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"Peculiar People" is a new book for the millions. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

NEW SUBJECTS.
Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

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 5. NO LONGER BEGGARS.
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HIS YOUTH RENEWED

MAN AGED 93 GETTING NEW SET OF TEETH.

Change in Uncle William Driskill, of Princeton, Mo.—Eyesight returning, Cutting Molars, New Hair Growing.

Princeton, Mo.—A case that is attracting attention just now is that of Uncle William Driskill, of this city, who, in spite of his 94 years of life on this sphere, seems to be getting young and has a new lease of life. He is cutting a new set of teeth, black hair is coming in to supplant the silvery locks and cover the bald spots on his head; he is regaining the sight of his eyes, and he is getting as spry as a man 40 years his junior.

Mr. Driskill has always been a man of robust constitution and has had his share of outdoor work. To this, with his temperate habits, he attributes his long life. If he survives—and there seems to be no reason why he should not—he will be 94 years old in June.

This change began to come over him several months ago. For a few years previous to that time he had been a little feeble, and had suffered considerably from rheumatism. That trouble is all gone now. He has been blind in one eye for 67 years. The sight of that eye is coming back and he can see reasonably well with it. With all this, his teeth and new hair, he is now almost a new man.

Mr. Driskill's faithful wife is also living. She is 87 years old and is in reasonably good health. They have been married 87 years. The old couple make their home with their son, James Driskill, and wife in the southern part of town.

An amusing incident occurred when the black hair first began to appear on "Uncle Billy's" head. His son and wife noticed it and thought his head dirty. Mrs. Driskill procured soap and water and tried to wash it off, but it failed to come. An investigation showed the black spots to be hair—and it is still getting blacker.

FERRITS TO STRING WIRES

Once Considered a Joke, But Now Plan Is to Be Put to Use—Test Has Been Made.

Fort, Ind.—The use of ferrits to string the wires in conduits has been a joke for years with the men in charge of the construction work of the Bell Telephone Company, but Superintendent of Construction Oline, who is in Terre Haute now, where many miles of conduits are being laid, to be used jointly by the Bell and the telephone companies, says: "As with a good many other simple methods, we refused to try ferrits because it sounded like a good newspaper story and was impracticable."

"But a test has been made, and we know it is the best way to put the lead wire through the ducts. A sort of harness was put on the little animal and attached to it was a strong but light fish line. At the next opening of the duct a piece of meat was hung, and the animal tugged away at his cable of fish line to get to the meat. We also tried letting the ferrit chase a rat through the duct and catching the rat in a sack at the other end of the duct. This worked like a charm."

Not! The Trust PURITY ICE CO.

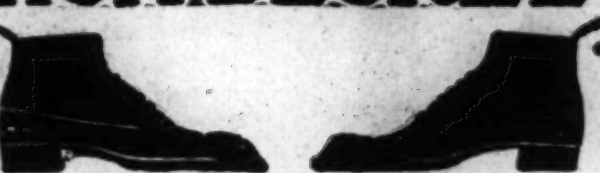
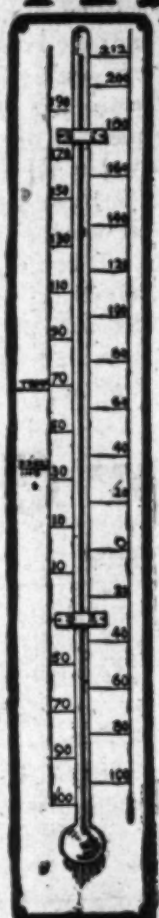
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ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

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A HIGH DEGREE



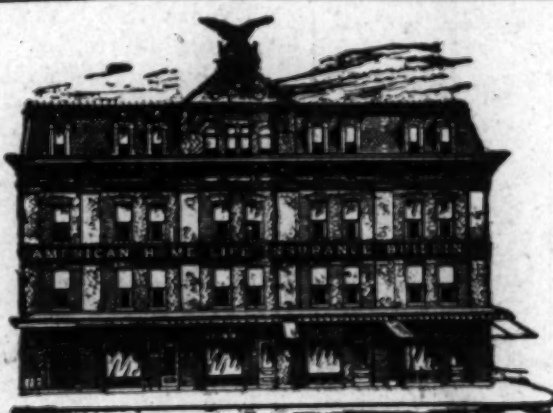
of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both. The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

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because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time.

It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

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HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS

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Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, \$12 to \$35.
Men's Spring Suits, \$12 to \$30.
Youths' Clothing, \$10 to \$25.
Boys' Cloth Suits, \$3.95 to \$10.
Boys' Wash Suits, \$1.50 to \$6.
(The Better Kind of Clothing.)

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FRATERNAL

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Leecombe, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carles, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.
To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton
Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Deper, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

PREDICT END OF WORLD.

Wars and Earthquakes Said by Second Adventists to Clearly Indicate Its Coming.

London.—Terrible predictions concerning what will happen to the poor old earth during the next 25 years were made the other day at Exeter hall. The prophets of disaster, a large number of whom were clergymen, were in attendance at "the prophetic and second advent conference."

While they differed somewhat in details all agreed that the end of the world was at hand. They were not quite sure whether the final catastrophe will come on May 2, 1929, or April 9, 1931, but they were quite sure that one of these dates will prove to be the right one.

There can be no doubt that the world has nearly outlived its usefulness, the prophets declared. The wars and earthquakes which have afflicted it recently are proof positive, and all that is required to fulfill these prophecies is the coming of antichrist, who is somewhat unkindly identified with Napoleon.

He will make his first political appearance as the king of Syria, but in 1922 he will attack and conquer France. Then he will extend his rule over the other kingdoms.

There will be 10,000,000 Christians in the world at this time, the prophets declare, but evidently they will not all be equally deserving of favor, for in 1924 or 1926 144,000 of them will be translated to Heaven, while the other 9,856,000 will be transported to the desert near Mount Sinai, where they will have to wait three and a half years.

Members of the British parliament of that time are evidently to be a lot of terrible sinners, for only a very few will be found worthy of immediate translation. Rev. M. Baxter declared that the majority of members of parliament would be left behind.

CENTURY-OLD CLAIM PAID.

United States Government Settles for French Capture of Ship in 1806.

Washington.—After having been a matter of litigation for 100 years, the United States court of claims has finally settled a "French spoliation claim" due to the capture of the brig William and George by the French in 1806. Recently the heirs of Chauncey Gleason, of Farmington, Conn., a part owner of the brig, received their share of the amount allowed by the government. S. W. Curtiss, 221 East Sixty-fifth street, received his share, a check for \$8 cents, signed by Edwin C. Ward, of New York, administrator de bonis non of Gleason's estate.

The amounts allowed the different heirs of Gleason are all small, \$17 being the largest and 40 cents the lowest. In all \$1,288.13 was appropriated by congress to pay the claim. This sum was reduced to \$530.13 by the deduction of the costs of the litigation.

Mrs. Margaret N. Fitch, of Norwich, Conn., the supposed granddaughter and only lineal descendant of Gleason, has been the most active in pressing the settlement of the claim. A movement is on foot among those who have benefited by the long-delayed appropriation to send the amounts allotted to Mrs. Fitch.

RIDES HORSE DOWN STAIRS

Prussian General Gives Startling Illustration of Dares-Devil Horsemanship.

Hanover, Prussia.—It became known lately that a remarkable incident occurred at the dinner given May 16 by the officers' corps to Lieut. Gen. Von Mitzlaff, the retiring chief of the army riding school.

Near the end of the dinner, which took place on the second floor of the officers' casino, Gen. Von Mitzlaff slipped out of the building and soon afterward reappeared in the dining-room mounted on his favorite charger and accompanied by a pack of hounds and made his final discourse on horsemanship from the saddle, affirming that the best training for rough country riding is following the hounds.

Then, with a huntsman's "halloo" to the hounds, which scampered away, the general rode downstairs after them and reached the courtyard without a mishap.

Dowager Supreme

When the last link of the cable connecting the United States with China was completed President Roosevelt sent a message of congratulation, addressed to "Their Imperial Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of China." The emperor answered the message with another one of felicitation, which he concluded with: "By order of the Dowager Empress we now offer to your excellency our sincerest congratulations," and signed himself as emperor. It seems that even an interchange of international courtesies has to be effected in China by order of the dowager, who rules because she can, not because she has the right.

Family of Clergymen

Rev. J. R. Mower, of Monessen, Pa., has seven sons, all of them clergymen, five different denominations being represented among the young men. None of them has ever heard any of the others preach. They have one sister, who is married to a preacher.

Some Compensation

The attorneys of Santa Rosa, Cal., which was severely damaged by the earthquake, have agreed not to file any lawsuits for six months. Even an earthquake disaster has its compensations.

GET OUT NEWSPAPERS

DIFFICULTIES OF PUBLISHERS OF SAN FRANCISCO DAILIES

Public Supplied with Favorite Papers First Day After the Earthquake and Big Fire.

San Francisco.—In the great effort to reestablish business houses few can appreciate the extraordinary efforts put forth by the newspapers to serve subscribers daily with the world's news. Probably in no commercial enterprise was greater exertion put forth than to find new homes for the great San Francisco dailies, every one of which was completely burned out, and plants wrecked. This drove the dailies across the bay to the homes of smaller journals, most of which operate with a single press and from two to five typesetting machines.

Commencing with issues of two sheets the first day after the earthquake, papers like the Chronicle have steadily grown until they are issuing now 16-page editions. To do this every job printing office in Alameda, Oakland and Berkeley, and, in fact, every available machine within a radius of ten miles of Oakland, has been pressed into service—and kept working the full 24 hours.

As a sample of the manner in which the 16 pages of reading and advertising matter was assembled in the Chronicle recently, ten columns were set in a newspaper office in Alameda and carried by wagon to the composing-rooms of the Oakland Herald, from which the Chronicle is being issued. Other papers have had to resort to the same expedients, getting part of their matter set up in some instances 20 miles away. The limited supply of type and paper in the smaller offices to which San Francisco dailies have been driven has also been a great handicap. It has been often necessary for a compositor to distribute a story the same night it was set up in order to secure sufficient type for another story for the same edition.

Despite these obstacles all the big morning dailies are being issued regularly, and subscribers are obtaining their favorite papers as though nothing had occurred. Prosperity is manifested more clearly in the newspapers than in any other way. It is impossible to meet the demands of advertisers for space. Many times a day the allotment of space has to be cut, despite the fact that business men are ready and willing to pay the full advertising rates with cash.

With all the extra work necessary to get out the papers in Oakland, no effort is being spared to reestablish the plants of the San Francisco papers in their old homes. Many complete eastern plants have been offered, and with machines that had already been ordered, and which are on the way from the east, the proprietors of the three morning papers expect to be publishing papers on their own premises within a few weeks.

"FAULT" AND THE QUAKE.

Seismic Trail Followed by Party from Stanford University for Fifteen Miles.

Kansas City, Mo.—C. Y. Roop, a chemist of this city, has received an interesting letter concerning the effect of the San Francisco earthquake from his son, Wendell P. Roop, a student and assistant professor of physics at the Stanford university, Palo Alto. The assistant instructor, with a corps of students, investigated the cause of the disaster in the vicinity of Palo Alto, and followed the course of the earthquake for 15 miles.

Mr. Roop ascribes the violent shocks to a settling in the earth's surface, and says that the tremors were particularly violent in that locality because of a "fault" or weak spot in the earth's crust there. This "fault" extends along the crest of a mountain range for about 150 miles, from Salinas to a point north of Mount Tamalpais.

In his letter Mr. Roop tells of following the earthquake's course, where the ground was broken up in alternate ridges and depressions, with an occasional "slak" or cave-in several feet in depth. Along hillside landlides had occurred at frequent intervals, and lateral fissures marked the surface of the ground for long distances on either side.

NEW BREED OF FOWLS.

Ingenuity of New Jersey Farmer Overcomes the Annoyance of Scratching.

New York.—A New Jersey farmer has developed a breed of hens that ought to prove popular. For a number of years he had been annoyed by a neighbor's hens scratching in his garden, so he set about devising a strain of hens that would stay at home and not annoy the neighbors. He says he has succeeded. The new breed of fowls has legs of uneven length. The right leg is about six inches long and the left leg four. Owing to this inequality in underpinning a hen is unable to take steps of equal length. When she endeavors to wander any distance from the coop she walks in a circle and soon finds herself back at her own door. Furthermore, there can be no scratching by hens with mismatched legs. When a hen stands on the short leg the long one is put out of business and when she stands on the long one the short one can't reach the ground.

KINK - INE

MAKES THE HAIR GROW LONG, STRAIGHT, SOFT AND SILKY. CURES DANDRUFF AND STOPS FALLING HAIR.

KINK-INE

IS NO EXPERIMENT

It was discovered by Dr. Roberts, a famous English chemist, who has made a study of the scalp of people for the past thirty years, and who, after much time and experience, has prepared this great Tonic.

The Doctor says that his experience and study has taught him that the scalp of the people requires a special treatment, and after laboring and testing these many years he has discovered the greatest remedy the world has ever known for the hair.

Kink-ine will make the hair grow from one to three inches per month if the directions and instructions are carefully followed out. We have many cases on record where the above results have been obtained, and we do not hesitate when we make these claims.

Kink-ine is the only safe preparation in the world that is guaranteed to make the hair straight and make dry hair smooth and stop it from breaking off and falling out; takes out all kinks and knots, cures dandruff, makes the hair soft and silky, and by nourishing the roots gives it new life and vigor, restoring it to natural color.

Read What a Customer Says of It. Mrs. Rose Holt, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I am glad to say it has done my hair more good than anything I ever used. Send me three dozen more bottles of Kink-ine at once; goes like hot cakes and works wonders on the hair."

Kink-ine is for sale by all druggists at 35 cents per bottle. If your druggist has not got it he can order it for you.

SPECIAL OFFER

To prove the quality and superiority of our goods over all others you can secure at the following druggists below one full-sized bottle of Kink-ine, price 35c, one cake of Kink-ine Soap, the best shampoo and toilet soap in the world, price 25c, both for only 50 cents.

Gray and Gray, 12th and You streets, Henry Evans, 922 F street, N. W. W. P. Napper, 1846 7th street, N. W. G. H. Cardozo, 12th and R. streets. L. H. Harris, 600 3d street, S. W. Jno. W. Morse, 19th and L. streets, N. W. W. S. Richardson, 316 4 1/2 street, S. W.

THE NATIONAL AMUSEMENT COMPANY presents the biggest and greatest colored show on earth at the Academy of Music, week beginning June. Secure your tickets now and avoid the rush. Tickets on sale. Prices 25, 50, 75c. and \$1.00.

URNS DOWN NEGRO'S APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO MARRY A WHITE GIRL

From the Johnstown, Pa., Home Seeker. According to the belief of Alderman E. E. Levergood, it is not well for the people of the Caucasian race to mingle too much with those of the Ethiopian type, and he fully demonstrated his views yesterday when he was asked to make an application for a marriage license for a young couple of opposite colors. Elliot Joseph, a colored man of a rather dark shade, appeared in the Alderman's office and asked him to make an application for a license. Mr. Levergood told him that it was necessary for both the contracting parties to present themselves in order to secure the license and consequently the would-be groom took immediate steps to get his coming bride to the office. He seemed to be in a hurry, but before he left the office the necessary papers were all prepared and ready for the lady's signature.

Some time afterwards a young white woman appeared in the office and asked to sign an application for a marriage license. She gave her name as Eva Miller, and said she was the daughter of John Miller of Daisytown. She was twenty-one years old and according to the Alderman's statement, was quite handsome, neatly dressed, and appeared to be intelligent. Mr. Levergood said he was astonished when she asked to sign an application for license to marry a colored man, and refused to proceed any further with the business.

After the Alderman expressed his opinion on the matter, which certainly was not very much in favor with what the girl had intended to do, she went out of the office without telling whether she was disappointed or not.

Mr. Levergood told a Journal reporter last evening that he would not, for a hundred dollars, make out an application for a marriage license for her or any other white girl to marry a colored man.

When a Japanese marries a white girl there may be a whisper of surprise, and all is over. When a negro obeys the same call of Cupid, it is miscegenation, and society is up in arms thereat. Yet the negro in the case may be whiter than the aforesaid Jap. Why the difference?

Now, if the white man applies for license to marry a colored lady, would it

LEGAL NOTICES

PERRIE W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY. SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Holding a Probate Court. No. 13218, Administration.

This is to Give Notice: That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters testamentary on the estate of Fannie Chapman late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of May, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1906. John C. Norwood, 1632 Kalorama Road.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Probate Court. Perrie W. Frisby, Attorney.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY. SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Holding a Probate Court. No. 13,562, Administration.

This is to Give Notice: That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Delilah Bacon, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of May, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1906. Geo. R. Brown, 1639 4th st., N. W.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court. Jas. F. Bundy, Attorney.

JAMES T. BUNDY, ATTORNEY. SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Holding a Probate Court. No. 13,639, Administration Docket.

Estate of Hyson I. Bossie, Deceased. Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate, by Thomas M. W. Greene and Daniel B. Webster, it is ordered this 11th day of May, A. D. 1906, that notice be and hereby is given to James H. Bossie and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and "The Bee" once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first public publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Wendell P. Stafford, Justice. Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Probate Court. James T. Bundy, Attorney.

Wanted at Once, 500 MEN.

I want a least 500 colored men to go to San Francisco, Cal., to work as SECTION HANDS, BOSSES and MECHANICS.

Here is a good opportunity for good and reliable colored men to get work in the positions named above. Transportation will be furnished. If there are colored men in the South, especially that want good places, apply or write at once to

W. Calvin Chase, care The Washington Bee, 1109 Eye st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

be like the Japanese marrying a white girl? Would it be a whisper and all over?

BEE ITEMS ON THE WING. Frank Powell, of White Beaver, who served with General Miles and Custer, is dead. He has been in charge of Col. W. F. Cody's estate in Cody, Wyo. He was a famous scout.

The American Medical Association will convene at Boston, Mass., June 4th to the 10th. Eminent doctors from all parts of the world will be present.

J. SIMON.

Mr. J. Simon, formerly of 503 Ninth street, N. W., has moved his merchant tailor establishment to 2151 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., where he has greater facilities and a larger stock of goods to accommodate his patrons. Mr. Simon does cleaning, dyeing and pressing. Suits made to order, and satisfaction guaranteed. Don't fail to give him new place of business a call if you want first-class work done.

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S

Ampelos Punch
Basis, old sweet wines. Largely used for receptions. 65c full qt. \$2.50 gal.

Quality House 909 7th St. Phone 274.

E. MURRAY

REGULAR ONE DOLLAR CREAM AT 90 CENTS PER GALLON, CHURCHES, FAIRS ETC. THESE PRICES GO INTO EFFECT ON AND AFTER APRIL 15th.

E. Murray, 1216 You street, N. W. Wholesale and retail.

HILL'S TONSORIAL PARLOR

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Mme. Davis,

BORN CLAIRVOYANT AND CARD READER.

TELLS ABOUT BUSINESS.

Removes Spells and Evil Influences

Re-unites the Separated and Gives Luck to All.

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No letters answered unless accompanied by stamp.

Mention "The Bee."

COLUMBIA ICE COMPANY.

John E. McGaw, President and General Manager.

Joseph T. Peak, Secretary-Treasurer.

This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnish the famous Columbia Springs.

Also retail dealers in wood and coal.

Corner Fifth and L streets, N. W. Washington, D. C.

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E. MILLON

Palmist and Mind Reader

914 New York Ave., N. W. PALMIST.

He can tell your name and anything you would like to know accurately and truthfully. If you are in trouble of any kind consult him, and he will set you right.

He will treat you honestly and fairly.

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Instruction by mail adapted to everyone. Recognized by courts and educators. Experienced and competent instructors. Takes spare time only. Three courses: Preparatory, Business, College. Prepares for practice. Will better your condition and prospects in business. Students and graduates everywhere. Full particulars and special offer FREE.

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THE ARCTIC ICE CREAM CO

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French and American Ice Creams, Ices and Sherbets.

Fine Line of Oysters and Sea Food. Always in Stock.

Cafe for Gentlemen and Ladies. Prices always consistent with the excellence of the goods. Special rates offered to dealers, to churches and religious bodies. I. E. Williamson Proprietor and Manager.

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Prussian Syrup

—OF—

TAR, WILD CHERRY &c.

The most certain and speedy remedy known for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

And all Pulmonary Complaints.

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Masonic Temple,

7 and 9th Streets, N. W.

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Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools. Ladies' and gent's wearing apparel. Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale. 361 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

MONET

For everybody at a lower than the lowest Don't be deceived; come to us and investigate. Business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We loan on furniture, pianos, or salary.

You have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.

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WHEN YOU BUY MERCHANDISE you go to a reliable house. Why not do the same thing when you borrow money? We are an old-established company, and treat everybody alike.

Isn't it worth your while to see us before dealing elsewhere? We pay off other companies and advance you more money.

We also loan on plain note to salaried employees, and make a specialty of loans to TEACHERS.

POTOMAC GUARANTEE LOAN CO

928 F Street, N. W.

Atlantic Building, Rooms 23 and 25. Second floor, stairway or elevator.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

Formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW"

STRAIGHTENERS

KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with the length.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. It is a hair straightener, and it is a hair restorer. It is a hair beautifier. It is a hair conditioner. It is a hair preservative. It is a hair tonic. It is a hair stimulant. It is a hair nourisher. It is a hair protector. It is a hair cleanser. It is a hair softener. It is a hair smoother. It is a hair shiner. It is a hair lusterer. It is a hair beautifier. It is a hair conditioner. It is a hair preservative. It is a hair tonic. It is a hair stimulant. It is a hair nourisher. It is a hair protector. It is a hair cleanser. It is a hair softener. It is a hair smoother. It is a hair shiner. It is a hair lusterer.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES

Protective Benefit Association

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Capital Stock Fully Paid In.

We insure any person from 3 to 60 years of age if in good health, without regard to sex.

We pay sick and accident benefits varying from 75 cents to \$10.00 per week, and a death benefit fund varying from \$7.50 to \$125.00.

We are required to keep a certain RESERVE FUND on hand for the PROTECTION OF THE INSURED, thus putting it out of our power to render the Association other than LEGITIMATE, SAFE, SOUND AND RELIABLE. You can deal with us with the firm assurance that we will do whatever promised if you do your part.